The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

VOL. 1 NO. 215 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913,	Steamers.		Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Nov.	Arabia	..	8000	.....	..
22nd "	Salsette	..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th "	Mantua	..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia	..	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia	..	8000	.....	..
20th "	Salsette	..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia	..	8000	.....	..
1914.					
3rd Jan.	Salsette	..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th "	Delta	..	8000	.....	..
17th "	Salsette	..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th "	Arabia	..	8000	.....	..
31st. "	Salsette	..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua	..	11000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette	..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. "	Caledonia	..	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja	..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia	..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette	..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. "	Macedonia	..	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette	..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April	Himalaya	..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia	..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette	..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th "	Mantua	..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette	..	6000	Mongolia....	10000
*29th "	Arcadia	..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledoni	..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette	..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th "	Persia	..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate. To MARSEILLES.	"A" rate Rs. 594 or	"B" rate Rs. 495 Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..	" 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	12th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	15th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

teamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2½ annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
KOLA	1205,	Th. 13th Nov.	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LINGA	2185,	Fri. 14th Nov.	*6 a.m.	Direct.
LHASA	2184,	Mon. 17th Nov.	11 a.m.	†P. D. & C.M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 13th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148 tons, on Wednesday 12th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	" 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	" 11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 25th "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA" 3360 tons, on or about 15th November 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

11th November, 1913.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balance of Rs. 200, to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No, 42.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in overnment Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	.. ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. A. HUSEIN & Co.,
Secretaries.
72, Apollo Street, , Fort, BOMBAY.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation. etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnager—Kathiawar. Kalbadevie-Bombay

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.**
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PAN DAN OR BETEL BOXES.

One-tenth of the whole human race indulge in betel and nut chewing as a masticatory. The nut, one of the principal ingredients used with the betel, undergoes special treatment, including that of being boiled in milk to sweeten and soften it preparatory to its final use in the cut-up form one is accustomed to see it when on sale. The finely shredded nut is wrapped up in a leaf of the betel vine or pan with a pellet of shell lime or chunam and cardamoms, and other spices or aromatics. Betel and nut chewing is supposed to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath and stimulate the digestive organs. It is offered on ceremonial visits in India in the same manner as wine is offered on similar occasions by Europeans. At State functions, marriage ceremonies, &c., not only amongst our Indian Sovereign Princes and Nobles, but all classes of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis, down to the plebian throng, real leaf gold is wrapped over the betel for presentation to distinguished guests.

The PAN DAN, therefore, becomes as important and as necessary an adjunct to the observance of Oriental social etiquette as the silver cigar and cigarette box and the liquor or wine Tantalus with Europeans.

We have just made up a handsome sample collection in silver and Electro-plate of these Pan or Betel boxes with all the artistic care possible. Each Pan Supari box, besides being an acceptable present for any purpose will be found to make a most appropriate marriage gift.

Ample spaceis provided for the engraving of any inscription.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

IMPORTANT
TO
PROPERTY OWNERS.
FREE FIRE INSURANCE

Every Sixth Year, if no claim during Preceding Five Years

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER FOR INDIA.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE INURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.
2-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Other Classes of Business Transacted—
Accident & Sickness—Motor Car—Burglary
Fidelity Guarantee—Cycle—Plate Glass.
And Lift Insurances.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economits, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

LOANS arranged promptly and confidentially on personal, collateral and other approved securities. Apply Box No. 122, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0726

FRUIT ! ! ! FRUIT ! ! !

25 Best Oranges, Rs. 2-0; 25 Dessert Apples, Rs. 3-0; 3 Boxes Bussorah Dates, Rs. 1-8; 3 lbs. Dried Figs, Rs. 1-8; 5 lbs. Fresh Walnuts, Rs. 2-0; 4 lbs. Bombay Hulwa, Rs. 2-0; 200 Bombay Ducks, Rs. 1-8; 5lbs. Dried Prawn, Rs. 3-0; Carr-paid; if ("Chronicle" named) TUKINA & CO., Market, Bombay.

WANTED

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL POONA.—WANTED an experienced ASSISTANT MISTRESS for a Junior class. One with training and certificate preferred. Good salary for a competent Teacher. Non-resident. Provident Fund. Apply to

THE HEAD MASTER.

PLUMBING INSPECTOR WANTED at once for the Office of the Plumbing Expert to the Government of Bengal.

Applicants must have a sound general knowledge of modern sanitary practice, drainage and allied subjects.

Applications stating experience and salary required, with copies of testimonials, to be submitted to the undersigned.

W. DIXON SWINNEY,
M. R. San. I., A. Inst. S. E.
Plumbing Expert to the
Government of Bengal.

REQUIRED ON HIRE a large Dancing Marquee without poles 60 feet by 30 to 40 feet with proper dancing floor to be erected in Sialkot middle of December. Reply submitting estimate by wire to MESS PRESIDENT, 17th Lancers, Sialkot.

REQUIRED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications and free quarters.

Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).

WANTED by a YOUNG LADY a Coach for Mathematics, French, Latin, etc. 3 hours daily. Apply stating terms which must be moderate to Box No. 127 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0751

WANTED—A STEAM LAUNCH 35 feet long, to accommodate twenty persons. Apply with Photograph to PARIS GARAGE, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN who can prepare Plans and Estimates of Buildings, Roads and Culverts. Pay up to O. S. Rs. 30 Address—Mr. ANSON JONES, Nizamabad-Deccan.

WINES & SPIRITS:—WANTED experienced MAN for Wine Counter. Apply by letter stating age, experience, and salary required.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
Bombay.

WANTED for Central Provinces good CONSTRUCTIONAL DRAUGHTSMAN and QUICK ESTIMATOR, preferably with a knowledge of surveying and levelling. Salary according to qualification. Apply

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LD.,
Cox's Building,
Hornby Row, Bombay.

WANTED a competent INSTRUCTOR in Marathi on the staff of the Police Training School, Nasik, on Rs. 100 per mensem as a Sub-Inspector to advance to Rs. 150 per mensem in the month of May 1914, as an Inspector with the usual further prospects. None but fully qualified applicants of good physique, with an aptitude for teaching, with good testimonials as to character and certificates testifying to their success as teachers, need apply. Applications (together with original testimonials) should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach this office not later than the 25th November, 1913.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

WANTED

WANTED—A Matron for the Burdwan Fraser Hospital on Rs. 50 per month and free quarters—Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Burdwan Fraser Hospital, with testimonials.

WANTED immediately a SHORTHAND TYPIST, matriculate or P. E. Write to

P. B. JOSHI,
Huzur Secretary,
Gondal State.

WANTED, for Government Press, Delhi, good COMPOSITORS and Distributors. Permanency to really first class men, Apply

SUPERINTENDENT,
Government Printing, India.
Delhi.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED a children's NURSE in a respectable Hindu family in the mofussil, children's previous experience unnecessary. Hospital nurse and a Hindu preferred. Must be fond of children—good salary. Apply with terms and particulars to Box No 118, "Bombay Chronicle." 0707

WANTED an ASSISTANT LADY DOCTOR for the Women's Hospital, Hyderabad. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem without practice. House free. Apply with testimonials to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
C. D. Fund Association.
Hyderabad, Sind, 6th November, 1913.

WANTED a pensioned qualified REVENUE SURVEYOR to serve as Head of the Survey Establishment in the Savantvadi State. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to

H. HARRISON, Major,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

WANTED a Hindu qualified L. M. & S., those having private practice need not apply. State salary required, enclose certificates. Apply to the Secretary, BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall. 0753

WANTED two qualified European or Eurasian SHIPWRIGHT CHARGEMEN for Marine Shops of the Uganda Railway at Lake Victoria, British East Africa. Salary Rs. 160 to Rs. 200, according to qualifications. Two years' agreement. The applicants must be energetic young men of good character and skilful workmen. Must be skilled in Shipwright work, ship plating and supervision of rivetting, caulking, etc. Good knowledge of Hindustani essential. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to

AGENTS IN INDIA,
Uganda Railway,
Karachi.

FOR SALE:

BILLIARD TABLE in first class condition can be had on hire complete in every way from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month from DAWSON & Co., 18 Parsee Bazar Street, Fort 0727

Property of Polo Club and Officers 8th Cavalry.

B W. M. LAPWING	...	Rs. 1,200
Br. W. M. MERRY WEE.	,,	800
Ch. A. G. WHITELEGS	... ,,	600
G. A. H. GREYLAD	... ,,	1,200

All I. P. A. C. Open to any trial or veterinary examination in Jhansi—Apply POLO SECRETARY, 8th Cavalry.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGLISH CABRIOLET by Windover as good as new suitable for a horse 13—15 hands. Price Rs 800. Apply Box 30, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0616

FOR SALE two-seated MOTOR CAR second-hand 1,000 cash no offers or wanted in exchange motor cycle with side car. Apply to:—

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING Co.,
0748 65, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE—MOTOR REVE, 2½ H.P., 1913 model, five months' old. Cost Rs. 600, in excellent condition; will sell for Rs. 425. Apply sharp JAMES S. SMITH, care of Richardson and Cruddas, Engineers, Byculla.

FOR SALE—One "ROVER" CAR, 6 H.P., two-seated, having two side electric and one head gas lamps with tool complete. It is in good order and was used very carefully by an officer who left India. Price Rs. 900.

DHANNARAM HEERALAL,
Motor Dealer,
Nagpur.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, 1914, large OFFICE PREMISES (area about 6,000 sq. ft.) on the 1st floor of Carlton House, Outram Road (at present in the occupation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank) English tiled floor and electric lights and fans.

Also two well-lighted 10 feet high BASEMENTS in the same building suitable for godowns or warehouses. Area about 3,300 sq. ft, and 2,400 sq. ft., respectively. For rent, etc., apply to

MR. MISTRI,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, Bombay, Rs. 1,000, also various Accessories. List on application. Offer considered. Apply

MESS PRES.,
102nd Grenadiers,
Aurangabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—OWNER LEAVING POONA.—PRIMROSE GIRL, Brown English Mare by T. H. Primrose Boy ex Ladas dam pedigree Welsh Cob Mare, I. P. A. for life, 7 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all through this season in Poona, good trapper, good mouth and manners, a confidential cob up to weight would make a most useful pony for hills. Price Rs. 1,200.

English Ralli Cart, 4 seated, by Bryant, rubber-tyres: lamps, mat, whip socket, etc., in very good order, painted black picked out yellow. Price Rs. 400.

New set black patent leather Harness used only few times. Price Rs. 90.

Or turn-out Rs. 1,600.

BLUEBIRD, Brown English mare by T. B. Flaxby, out of a Blue Ruin mare, I. P. A. for life, 6 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all this season, snaffle mouth, temperate and handy, likely to make a very fine fencer, now being broken to harness. Price Rs. 1,200.

Both these ponies were landed last October, never been sick or sorry and are believed thoroughly sound.

A set of six coloured prints by H. Alkes, framed oak, gold slips, size 18 by 24 inches "One day's sport of three real good ones" dated 1823, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 100.

Two-coloured Coaching prints by above, framed same but rather larger, date 1897. Price Rs. 20.

Apply Major F. MORRIS, Stavely Road, Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—For 2 months viz next March and April, a large and well Furnished Flat in Middle Colaba. Apply Box No. 501, care of "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET immediately a commodious richly furnished BUNGALOW on Ridge Road to Europeans only. Delightful situation and well-laid out gardens. For rent, etc., apply to

MR. MISTRI,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

TO LET A FEW FLATS.—Don't miss this golden opportunity. Concession of one month's rent to those engaging flats in Kamal Mansions and Grants Buildings, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, on or before 15th December. No agreement for fixed period demanded. Kamal Mansion fitted with Electric Lights and modern sanitary arrangements. Both the buildings command a magnificent view of the sea. One of the coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Kamal Mansion rent now reduced considerably. Present rent Kamal Mansions from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 and of Grants Buildings from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Apply to Manager P. B. SIRCAR, Esq., Kamal Mansion, Third Entrance, Top Floor. 0700

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

ON FRIDAY, the 14th day of November at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on the first floor "Amir Manzil" in the lane opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, on Apollo Bunder, valuable and substantial French polished teak blackwood and Mahoganized dining, drawing and bed-room furniture such as dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mirrored sideboard, meat safe, rich glass and crockeryware, marble topped tables and teapoys, tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, handsome hall cabinets, table ornaments, rich pictures, teak and iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bed-room chest of drawers, rich flower vases, etc., etc.

The property of J. S. EMERSON Esq., of Messrs Thomson and Taylor and others.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th November, 1913.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

CAST IRON AND STEEL PIPES AND SPECIALS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply c.i.f. Rangoon of the undernoted steel and C. I. pipes and specials. Tenders must be addressed to THE PRESIDENT of the Rangoon Municipality and should be endorsed, "Tender for Pipes and Specials" and they must reach the Municipality not later than TUESDAY, 2nd December, 1913.

About 40 cwts. of C. I. pipes and specials.
About 6,400 Lineal feet of steel pipes 15in. diameter.
About 375 Linel feet of steel pipes 3in. diameter.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

L. P. MARSHALL,
M. Inst. C. E.,
M. I. Mech. E., Inst. M. & C. E.
Chief Engineer,
Rangoon Municipality.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the AGENT of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Bombay at his office up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 24th NOVEMBER, 1913, for the supply to this Railway Company of cut and split firewood during the year 1914.

The form of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned and also to the Locomotive Foreman, Godhra, on payment of annas eight for each form.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money along with each tender which will be forfeited in the event of failure to execute contract after the tender is accepted.

The earnest money will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for firewood."

F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.
Parel Works,
6th November, 1913. 0250

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the AGENT at his office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 24th NOVEMBER, 1913, for the purchase for one year of COAL and COKE ASHES from the Gas House, Colaba.

The form of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned and on payment of annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of Colaba Gas House Ashes."

F. J. PAGE,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.
Parel Works.
6th November, 1913. 0253.

MATHERAN HILL STATION MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Matheran Hill Station Municipality on SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. at the Office of the Superintendent of Matheran to consider the undermentioned subjects.

The Municipal Councillors are requested to make every endeavour to see the papers of the subjects before attending the Meeting and thus prevent the postponement of a subject on the grounds that the papers have not been seen by some of them.

The papers of the subjects can be seen at the Municipal Office, Matheran, on any day except Sundays and holidays between 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED.

1. To read and confirm the minutes of the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 11th October, 1913.
2. To note and record Notification No. 9619 dated 21st October, 1913, printed on page 1756 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" Part I of 23rd October, 1913, regarding the transfer of the cattle pound at Matheran to the Municipality from 1st January, 1914.
3. To note the appointment of Mr. V. R. Nathu as 2nd Clerk of the Municipality from 17th October, 1913.
4. To note that services of Mr. V. R. Nathu have been dispensed with from 18th October, 1913 (afternoon) for being absent without leave.
5. To approve of the plots marked out for new cemeteries and new cremation ground at Matheran.
6. To pass the revised Voters' List as no objections have been received.
7. To consider the question of asking Government to amend Section 22 of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 so as to permit of an appeal to the High Court against the decision of a District Judge in Municipal Election cases.
8. To consider letter, dated 4th November, 1913, from Mr. E. K. Khan, asking to consider the question of reducing the minimum qualifying tax for becoming a Municipal Voter.
9. To consider letter, dated 23rd October, 1913, from the Honourable Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy asking for a refund of taxes.
10. To consider Educational Inspector S. D's letter No. 1923, dated 9th June, 1913, regarding the transfer of Mr. Soman, 1st Assistant Master, Municipal Vernacular School, Matheran.
11. To consider Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's reply to the question of building new quarters for the Hospital establishment.
12. The consider the question of providing quarters for the Municipal sweepers.
13. To consider the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the proposed scavenging cess at Matheran.
14. To consider letter No. 5932, dated 20th October, 1913, from the Collector of Kolaba with regard to the offer of Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy to construct a reservoir at Bombach Spring.

C. C. MURISON, Major I.M.S.,
President,
Matheran Hill Station Municipality.
7th November, 1913.

(For Other Notices see page 3, col. 1.)

NOTICES.

THACKER'S BOMBAY DIRECTORY, AND THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY.

OUR TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE is in Bombay to compile Bombay Directory (Rs. 4-8) and Bombay portion of the Indian Directory (Rs. 25). Firms, Officials, Residents, Private individuals, etc., are requested to send in their particulars at an early date to the address given below:—

Travelling Representative,
THACKER'S DIRECTORIES, Ld.,
Care of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld.,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
24th October, 1913. 0723

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following furniture, such as:—

Sofas and chairs, teapoys and tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, phonographs and records, single and double almiras, safes, &c.

By order of the Post Master General Bombay, unclaimed goods such as English and Native Medicines, bottles containing Indian Condiments, Cotton Wearing Apparels, books of History Geography and Arithmetic, etc., religious pamphlets in Urdu, one copy of Koran, seeds, betel-nuts, suffron, musk, one old metal watch, used stamps, samples etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects the following Insolvents:

Re Husein Mahomed Nency Khairaz.

Chairs, teapoy, bench, writing tables, glass door cupboards, filter, copying press on stand, electric fan, lights, pictures, timepiece, call bell, &c., &c.

Re Jehangir Byramji Dalal, an Insolvent, the following such as arm and armless chairs, office table, benches, wall clock, cash-box, writing tables, Remington typewriter, large safe by Godrez, cupboards, marble time-piece on stand, partition, folding arm easy chair, revolving top office table, telephone case, copying press onstand, call bells, stoves, and electric lights and fans, &c.

Effects of Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Shaikh Abdul Aziz Ibrahim, an Insolvent.

1 bundle pearl dust.
Re: Keshrimul Balchand Insolvent.
6 big pearls, 10 small pearls,
8 pes of silver singason things, 1 broken gold Kadda, and 14 bad rupees.
Re: Eknath Dada Sonani, Insolvent.
1 Lot wearing apparels.
Re: Rahimtoola Ismail, Memon.
1 Lot Coir Mattings.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 light rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred Shigram.

At 3 p.m. ((S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction to-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the bungalow next to the bungalow of Mr. Darasha Dubash, near Napean Sea Road and at the end of Narayen Dabulker Road, high class household teakwood and blackwood French polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table in 7 pieces, dining chairs, elegant marble-topped sideboards, dinner waggons, handsome bric-a-bric cabinets, sofas, cushioned drawing-room sofas and chairs, writing tables with cabinets, zoonda almira, single and double almiras, plate-cupboards, show cases, carved furniture, iron safes by Milner, Chetwood and other well-known makers, rich marble pillars, tiled teapoys and teapoys with figures, oil-paintings, hat-stands, bentwood chairs, low and Curzon and easy chairs, jardineers, palm stands, chiffoniers, pictures and easels, screens, vases, centre-pieces, and table ornaments, China flower-pots, card table, clocks, very valuable Dresden terra-cotta and bronze figures, rich platedware, brass and copper cooking utensils, electric lights, chandeliers, table and ceiling fans, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken by the next day after the Sale.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th November, 1913.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TWO BIG FILMS
IN A LION'S DEN.
A thrilling story of circus life.

HOW BELLA WAS WON.
From "Our Mutual Friend"

Another Big Hit.
Mr. LESLIE ROSS
A Refined Comedian.
Funny in every fibre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

The last Performances of the New Bandmann Opera Company.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
To-Night at 9-15 Sharp.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Screamingly Funny Musical Comedy.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."
From the Lyric Theatre, London.
Wednesday night
For the First Time in Bombay
The Highly Romantic Musical Comedy
"PRINCESS CAPRICE."
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
Thursday night.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success
"THE SUNSHINE GIRL,"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.
Friday night
The Ever Popular Musical Comedy
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN."
From the Vaudeville Theatre, London.
Saturday night
Important Revival with New Scenery and Costumes of Sydney Jones' Masterpiece.
"THE GEISHA"
Monday, 17th November.
Grand Farewell Benefit to the Popular Comedian MR. ALFRED FRITH
By Special Request
"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES."
Prices of Admission:—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. **5.**
Balcony Rs. **3.** Gallery Re. **1.**
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.
Look out for the Bandmann Londoners in the latest London Ragtime Revues.
***Special Notice:*—Arrangements have been made for Tramway Cars in the direction to Fort to wait at the Girgaum Terminus at the close of the performance.**
0747

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th.

THE MAUD ALLAN-CHERNIAVSKY Co.
under the Direction of
W. ANGUS McLEOD.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.
BOX PLANS NOW OPEN.

MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES.
BOXES from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 6.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.
Manager: HOWARD EDIE.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OWING to the recent fire in Tamarind Lane our Office of both the Sholapore and Morarji Mills has been temporarily removed in Ellis Building, Hornby Road.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.

CONTRACTORS desiring to tender for the building of an Electric Generating Station at Ahmedabad are requested to send their names and addresses to

HALL & ANDERSON,
Architects & Civil Engineers,
Whiteaway's Building, Bombay.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of THE AMRITSAR BANK LIMITED, Lahore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the Court was, on the 1st day of November, 1913, presented to the Court of the District Judge, Lahore, by Radha Kishen through Lala Gulshan Rai, Pleader, Chief Court, a creditor of the said Bank. And that it has been directed that the said petition shall be heard before the said Court on the 25th day of November 1913; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or Advocate, Attorney, or Pleader for the purpose; that a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, on application to the said Court, on payment of the charges for the same.

H. FORBES,
District Judge, Lahore.

NOTICE.

WANTED CONTRACTOR to undertake building of 4 new stations between Nagda and Godhra. Work comprises 13½ lakhs of earthwork and rock excavation, etc. That cost of works including permanentway and station machinery over 3½ lakhs. Sealed tenders must be received within 7 days of date of advertisement to include rate for ordinary earthwork.

" " moorum.
" " rock excavation not requiring blasting.
" " rock excavation requiring blasting.
" " brick work in lime.
" " concrete in lime.
" " woodwork.

Contractor to undertake to have 500 men on work within 10 days of receipt of order, 1,000 within 17 days and 1,500 within 24 days. 5 per cent. of order must be deposited with Company as guarantee. Tenders to be addressed to the Undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

J. CAIRNS.
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad Division.

8th November, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Narandas Rattonsey of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, unemployed ..... Deceased.

VITHALDAS VASONJI JERAJANI of Bombay Bhatia Hindu acting Manager of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores residing at Girgaum the duly constituted attorney of Messrs. Gopalji Walji and Khimji Cullianji, two of the first cousins and next-of-kin of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H. H. Wadia,

The 8th day of November 1913.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

0754.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Government of Bombay will shortly nominate a candidate for selection by the Government of India to hold one of the three Architectural Scholarships instituted by that Government to facilitate the training of Indians in the principles and practice of architecture with a view to their ultimate employment in the archaeological Department. The award of the scholarship will be subject to the following conditions:—

(a) the scholarships which are open to all natives of India holding the degree of B.A. or other equivalent degree in an Indian University, will be of the value of Rs. 100 a month each; the educational qualifications will only be dispensed with in exceptional cases;

(b) The scholarships will be granted for architectural training in the office of the Consulting Architect to Government at Bombay where the scholars will also attend the architectural classes at the Sir J. J. School of Art. They will be tenable for a period of three years in the first instance, but may be extended to a fourth year on the condition that the scholarships for that year will be given only to those scholars who pass a certain standard to be prescribed hereafter in an examination at the end of the third year training.

(c) at the close of their training those scholars who appear to possess the necessary aptitude will, so far as possible, be taken into the Archaeological Department in order to give them special practical instruction for one or two years on a suitable salary.

2 Intending candidates should apply to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department through the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay. The applications, which should be accompanied by a medical certificate of physical fitness, should reach the latter by the 1st December 1913.

(Sd.) H. F. BEALE,
Secretary to Government.

0729

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

A Strong and Gripping Drama

THE EAGLE'S CLAW.

A splendid sensational drama full of startling incident, dealing with the methods of an up-to-date, expert criminal and his detection.

SEE THE AEROPLANE vs. MOTOR RACE!
The most Exciting Scene ever Screened.

BUFFALO-RACING IN JAVA. *Coloured Views.*

BUNNY CHASED BY BLOOD HOUNDS. *Ripping Comic.*

***THREE Shows Nightly*—7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11.**
Saturday & Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

***PRIZE Shows*—Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.**

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition, nights are passed sleeplessly, The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid, Market,

169—4

SPECIAL OFFER.

NAVY SERGE SUIT,

Indigo Dye

Rs. 26 only.

Note Address:—

DANN & Co.,

The Reliable Tailors and up-to-date Outfitters

Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son,
Hornby Road, and also at
Watson's Hotel, BOMBAY.

The Asiatic Film Hiring Co.

The Largest Importers of Cinematograph Films and Machines in the East.

FILMS FOR SALE & HIRE.

Agents for all the leading Film Manufacturers of Europe and America

his Company have the sole supply of Films to the theatres of the A. C. Co. Ltd.

Films are specially bought for the Eastern Market by our London Representative from the pick of the World's output.

FEATURE FILMS A SPECIALITY.

SPECIAL NOTE.—You are not limited to one firm's films.

WE DEAL WITH ALL.

Films arrive weekly by English Mail. MONTHLY LISTS PUBLISHED. Please send your address and we will post regulary to you

HUNDREDS OF FILMS SOLD AT HALF AN ANNA PER FOOT.

Head Office, 49, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

(J. R. S. ARNFIELD, Manager.)

Cables & Telegram FILMS, BOMBAY.

THE GENTS' HOUSE

HIGH GRADE

Lounge Suits,
Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—

Messrs. WHITEWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
293 Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in the north Punjab and either equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Night temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in north Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner; night temperature is above normal except at Kotah and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect except at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The storm in the Bay of Bengal whose centre lay yesterday about 100 miles to the east of Negapatam has probably moved slightly northwards: its intensity has, however, decreased. Heavy rain has been reported from Madras and Trichinopoly but only light rain from Negapatam where a fall of 10.74" occurred in 24 hours ending at 8 hours yesterday. Light rain has fallen also at Coimbatore.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel coast and some showers in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and the inland districts of south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 10th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	89.3	72.3	69	0.00	0.00	0.00
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 2nd)	88.8	73.1	52	0.00		—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.3	60.0	50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rawalpindi	80.4	46.6	72	0.00	0.11	0.06
Lahore	86.4	52.2	79	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sirsa	87.3	53.0	54	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ambala	82.5	47.9	73	0.00	0.05	—0.20
Delhi	85.0	54.8	57	0.00	0.00	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.0	58.0	47	0.00	0.00	—0.03
Mainpuri	87.8	53.1	51	0.00	0.00	—0.11
Jhansi	88.6	57.5	32	0.00	0.00	—0.05
Cawnpore	85.6	54.5	74	0.00	0.00	—0.29
Allahabad	85.6	52.5	53	0.00	0.00	—0.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	91.6	63.3	55	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karachi	85.0	72.0	79	0.00	0.00	—0.05
Ajmer	89.6	59.2	61	0.00	0.00	—0.01
Jaipur	90.2	59.1	40	0.00	0.00	—0.01
Kotah	91.6	61.6	45	0.00	0.00	0.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	60.0	69	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dwarka	85.3	69.7	84	0.00	0.00	0.00
Veraval	91.6	67.8	45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajkot	93.1	55.3	39	0.00	0.00	—0.11
Bhavnagar Para.	94.0	59.8	40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surat	94.4	62.8	50	0.00	0.00	—0.05
Ahmedabad	95.1	65.7	38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deesa	95.3	52.4	41	0.00	0.00	—0.02
Neemuch	88.9	53.0	32	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indore	89.1	54.1	41	0.00	0.00	—0.08
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.8	50.3	57	0.00	0.00	—0.20
Saugor	85.8	60.6	25	0.00	0.00	—0.12
Hoshangabad	89.1	55.4	55	0.00	0.00	—0.18
Khandwa	90.2	55.1	49	0.00	0.00	—0.18
Akola	91.2	54.0	43	0.00	0.00	—0.25
Amraoti	88.8	61.3	36	0.00	0.00	—0.25
Nagpur	87.6	56.8	45	0.00	0.00	—0.51
Chanda	87.5	54.0	60	..	..	—0.46
Raipur	85.7	61.6	48	..	..	—0.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.6	74.1	77	..	..	—0.30
Ratnagiri	94.3	67.9	25	..	..	—0.35
Mormugao	85.5	71.7	66	..	..	—0.54
Karwar	88.2	67.0	68	..	..	—1.37
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.9	59.6	50	..	..	—0.26
Ahmednagar	86.1	58.5	42	..	..	—0.36
Poona	88.5	54.8	56	..	..	—0.57
Sholapur	89.8	59.1	36	..	0.00	—0.66
Biljapur	88.2	59.8	45	..	0.00	—0.48
Belgaum	83.3	54.5	44	..	0.00	—1.15
Aurangabad	86.9	57.0	12	..	0.00	—0.27
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.9	55.7	59	..	0.00	—0.41
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.3	73.3	60	..	0.03	—1.56
Calicut	85.8	76.1	91	..	2.60	—0.05
Cochin	84.2	75.2	82	..	1.46	—1.87
Colombo	85.0	73.6	93	0.27	5.79	1.04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.3	71.2	65	..	..	—3.61
Bellary	?	67.3	64	..	..	—1.22
Guddapah	83.0	72.5	66	..	..	—1.47
Madras	80.5	73.5	95	5.78	9.28	4.15
Bangalore	74.3	63.3	90	0.03	0.03	—1.81
Coimbator	78.4	69.3	91	0.23	0.85	—0.50
Trichinopoly	72.6	70.3	91	3.30	4.19	2.24
Negapatam	76.2	69.2	93	0.20	21.75	15.85

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body assimilment and strenghens broken down tissues.

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S

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THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30-

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

The storm in the Bay remains off the Coromandel Coast where some heavy falls of rain have occurred.

The chief falls are Ootacamund two inches; Kodaikanal one and a half; Trichinopoly and Salem three; Cuddalore twelve; Madras six.

Over the rest of the country, dry weather prevails.

Temperature is normal nearly everywhere and air dry over the Bombay Deccan and Central Provinces.

Forecast:—Continued rain in the south Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY 9th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.929
Temperature of Air	degrees	81.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	72.1
Dew Point	"	68.1
Relative humidity of Air		0.650
Extent ofof cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	88.6
Minimum do. do.	"	73.7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NW,ESE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles		170

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th November, was 30.139 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1913	High Water				
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	10	m 8	53	25	8
		9	46 a	26	1
Tues.	11	m 9	23	26	9
		10	17 a	26	11
Wed.	12	m 9	53	26	3
		10	48 a	27	8
Thurs.	13	m 13	24	26	6
		11	20 a	28	3
Fri.	14	m 10	57	26	6
		11	54 a	28	7
Satur.	15	m 11	32	26	5
Sun	16	m 0	30	28	9
		0	9 a	26	2

1913	Low Water				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	10	m 2	44	20	2
		3	11 a	17	7
Tues.	11	m 3	24	19	10
		3	38 a	16	10
Wed.	12	m 4	2	19	6
		4	6 a	15	3
Thurs.	13	m 4	39	19	4
		4	35 a	15	9
Fri.	14	m 5	15	19	3
		5	5 a	15	5
Satur.	15	m 5	50	19	4
		5	36 a	15	3
Sun.	16	m 6	25	19	8
		6	8 a	15	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10. (Mon.)	6h. 43m.	6h. 2m.
11. (Tues.)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
12. (Wed.)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
13. (Thurs.)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
14. (Fri.)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
15. (Satur.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.
16. (Sun.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct. 30th	7h	59.2m.	P.M.
First Quarter,	Nov. 6th.	0h	4.4m.	A.M.
Full Moon	" 14th	4h	41.4m.	A.M
Last Quarter.	" 21st	1h	26.5m.	P.M.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL Nov. 10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated sales	80,000
Total Imports	52,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing	price	To-day's price.
N. D.	7·13		7·01
D. J.	7·11		7·00
J. F.	7·10		7.00
F. M.	7·11		7.00
M. A.	7·11		7.00
A. M.	7·11		7.00
M. J.	7·11		7.00
J. J.	7.10		6 9
J. A.	7.08		6 7

CENTRAL BNAK OF INDIA, Limited.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., for the week ended 8th November 1913 as compared with the statement of 31st October 1913:—

	31st October Rupees	8th Nov. Rupees.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lakhs.		
" Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,00 0
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	72,56,000	57,02,000
Current Deposits	9,25,000	13,02,000
Sundries	70,000	44,000
	98,51,000	86,48,000
ASSETS.		
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	30,61,000	24,67,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	53,15,000	48,53,000
Local Bills Discounted	1,11,000	94,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	26,000	26,000
Sundries	83,000	72,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds.	12,55,000	11,36,000
	98,51,000	86,48,000

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay 11th November 1913.

1200. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 11th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at Head-Quarters.
II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 11th instant at 6. 45 p.m.

1201. *Bugle Practice.*—There will be a bugle practice to-day Tuesday the 11th instant at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla at 6. p.m.

1202. *Issue of Arms.*—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

1203. *Leave.*—No. 6747 Vol. A.B. Algar, "A" Coy., is granted leave of absence from 15th November 1913 to 14th May 1914.

(Signed) F. H. James, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

BOMBAY 10th November 1913

277. *Duties.*—Duties for week ending 16th November 1913
Orderly Officer Lieut. P.H. Retallack.
" Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt C.B. Banks.
" No. 2 " A.W. Barker

278. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th November 1913, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

279. *Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises.*—Wednesday 12th November 1913, Squad Drill and Rifle Exercise for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies at 7 p.m.
All recruits should attend.
Rifles and Side-Arms will be issued on parade.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

280. *Parade.*—Saturday 15th November 1913, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D. R.F. at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

276. *Regimental Committee Meeting.*—A Meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Head Quarters on Monday 10th November 1913 at 9-30 p.m.
All Officers and Members of the Amusemant Committee are requested to attend.

Business.—To arrange for a Dance in the Town Hall toward end of this month.

(Sd) E. P. Cudlip, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NEW RAILWAY LINES.

The "Gazette of India" announces the construction of the following new lines of Railway:—

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Agency of the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway Company for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Kasganj Junction station to Agra *via* Etah a distance of about 60 miles. This survey will be known as the Kasganj-Agra Railway Survey.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the South Indian Railway Company on behalf of the Travancore Durbar of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Quilon to Trivandrum, a length of 39.15 miles. The railway will be known as the Quilon-Trevandrum extension of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Travancore Railway.

INDIA AND "TARIFF REFORM."

THE VIEWS OF THE COBDEN CLUB

In a striking pamphlet, entitled "A Decade of "Tariff Fooling," which has been published for the Cobden Club by Cassell and Co. (price 2d.), and in the preparation of which obligation is expressed to the veteran Lord Eversley, the many glaring mis-statements and equivocations of the ten years' agitation are pungently reviewed. The following comments are offered upon the effect which will be produced by the application to India of a scheme of Imperial "Preference" on the lines favoured by English Tariff "Reformers":—

"If we in England reverse the policy of free imports and impose protective duties on imported manufactures, how will it be possible to maintain a policy of Free Trade in India? We have been able to do so till now because Free Trade has been the settled policy of the Imperial Parliament, sustained by the confident belief that protective duties are fraught with injury and mischief to the mass of the people in whose interest they are supposd to be levied. It is in this view that the Imperial Government has been able to impose a Free Trade policy on the Indian Government and to forbid them levying import duties on manufactured goods unless accompanied by a countervailing excise duty.

"There is no doubt that public opinion in India—so far as any such exists there—is in favour of protective duties, as is generally the case with ignorant people prompted by interested employers. It is possible to override this local opinion in the general interest of the Empire, and under the belief that India itself would suffer from a protective system. But when, if ever, Free Trade is abandoned in the United Kingdom, in the belief that it is wise and sound policy to protect native industries by import duties, it will be wholly impossible to refuse the same measure in response to Indian opinion. It is absolutely certain that, sooner or later, high protective duties will be imposed by the Indian Government on imported British manufactures, as well as those of other countries. The effect of such duties in Lancashire, which now depends so largely for its prosperity on its exports to India, will be disastrous in the extreme."

MR. BONAR LAW'S "OFFER."

It has, indeed, been suggested by Mr. Bonar Law that the Indian case may be dealt with by duties being imposed on manufactures imported from foreign countries, but with exemption in the case of British goods. "We have claims on India," he said; "we have done India a great service, and have the right to say openly that we are entitled to fair play upon the Indian market. What Tariff Reform says to India is. 'If you want to put on tariffs, put them on as against the rest of the world, but be a Free Trade country to us, and we will be a Free Trade country to you.'"

The concession, however, of protective duties to India with these exceptions in favour of Great Britain would be of no value to the great dependency. It would be resented by the unanimous opinion of that great dependency and would be a serious menace to our rule there. Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for India, immediately replied to Mr. Bonar Law: "The Protectionist demand in India is for Protection against Great Britain, and nothing less, for Great Britain is by far the largest competitor with Indian manufactures. I deliberately characterise the proposal as an unexampled misfortune in the history of our Imperial connexion with India. I warn Mr. Bonar Law that it will be reented in India, that it is resented in a manner that will create an unprecedented strain on India's loyalty to the Empire."

It is impossible to believe that a scheme so unjust and unequal to India could ever be seriously propounded even by a Tariff "Reform" Government of Great Britain. A Protectionist policy in England must be accompanied by a Protectionist policy in India—and directed against British manufacturers equally as against those of other countries. A trade, therefore, of nearly sixty millions a year will be imperilled, and untold disasters will result to Lancashire if India is permitted to impose protective duties.

DON'T YOU LOSE HEART YOUR DYSPEPSIA will be cured if you use **Dr. GUPTA'S DIGESTINE** which has cured permanently four years' terrible Dyspepsia.

Price As. 8 only per tube of 16 tablets.
6, Gupta's Lane, CALCUTTA.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 11th OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

36-13-542-11—Payne & Co. Bhawandas Virawal & Co. a firm v. Rabiabai widow & anr. Forbes & Co.

Appeal for hearing and final Disposal.

37-13-379-10—Motichand & D. Ramcoover Hauwaubux v. Hukamchand Sharupchand Jeh. M. & S.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Chamber Matter.

65-865-13—Unwalla P. & P. Ardeshir Rustomji Hongkongwalla v. Perozsha Rustomji Hongkongwalla & ors. Beck M. R. & Co.

For Examination of Witnesses (in Chambers.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Payne & Co. In Re The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama & anr. Patell & Ez. Mehta & D. Mansukhlal J. H. & Co. Payne & Co. J. O. 1-11-13.

To Speak to the Minutes of Consent Order (In Court).

496-13—Payne & Co.—Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v. Haji Siddick Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed Pest & ors. Crawford B. & Co. Pest. R. K. & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay, v Moosa Haji Hassam and ors. Bhai K. and G. For further Matu J. and M. manaqing.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's. Report.

Long Causes.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr.'s Report.

1113-12—Sm. B. & Co. Keshow Raghoba Late v. Kashinath Ganpatrao Khatwale Kanga & S.

Long Causes.

O. S. 301-13—Patell and Ez Roque Estevas Periera alias Rock Stevens Periera v Rajario Mathai De'Silva alias Roger Mathias D. Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell and Ez. Roque Estevas Periera alias Rock Steven Periera v Roger Mathias D'Silva and ors. Patell and Ez Bhimji and Co.

1016-13—Madhowji K. and Ch. Jamnadas Vithaldas v Narotam Anandji Man. J. H. and Co.

155-13—In person Menasseh Jacob Menasseh v Abrahim E. J. Abrahim Ard. H. D. and Co.

172-13—Mulla and Mulla Abdulla bin Ahmed Masib v Damodherdas Kallianji and Co. and anr. Dastur and Co.

178-13—Motichand & D. Lalibhai widow v. Baboolal Laloobhai Edgelow G. W. & Co.

184-13—Jamsetji R. & D. Messrs. Nirbhandas Ratanchand a firm v. The Presidency Mills Co. Payne & Co.

187-13—Dastur & Co. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B. & Co.

203-13—S. A. Tyabji Atmaram Mangesh Dubushi v. Laxmibai alias Lanu widow Nadirshaw & D.

217-13—Dubash & Co. A. E. Giagunnacopulo v. Messrs. Ralli Bros. a firm Little & Co.

221-13—Payne & Co. Hafizboo widow v. Ranchordas Dharsi & ors. Little & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and finai Disposal (in court.)

Short Causes.

174-13—Craigie B. & Caroe Gordhandas Khatao v. Krishnarao Ambalal Desai & anr.

650-13—Payne & Co. Ahmed Sulleman v. Divath Fakira Baber.

765-13—Wadia G. & Co. Madan Gopal Chandratan a firm v. Ghasilal Hajewantrao & ors. Jehangir M. & Somji.

774-13—Captain & V. Abdul Azez Mishari v. Ali Bin Ebrahim Zayoni & anr.

779-13—Bhimji & Co. Amarchand Madhowji & Co. a firm v. Thakar Purshotam Lalji & anr. a firm.

799-13—EdgelowG. W. & Co. Haji Alli Abubacker v. Kumar Shri Vyayasingh Samatsinghji Patell & Ez.

845-13—Craigie B. & Caroe Monghibai widow & ors. v. Sadanand Trimbuck Bhandare Khunderao L. & M.

880-13—Rustomji & Co. K. Harkishen Lal & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Narayen.

892-13—Rustomji & Co. K. Harkishen Lal & Co. a firm v. Lakhmidas Narandas Shroff.

917-13—Tyabji D. & Co. Lalchand Sowdatre a v. Surajmal Chetram a firm.

918-13—Payne & Co. Vinayek Nanabhai Nooranjan Wasudev Moraba Degbey Murzoba & M. Judah & ors.

941-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Dana Fattaji & ors. v. Dossabhoy Jamsetji Sethna Unwalla P. & Papa.

953-13—Mulji & Th Shaik Usman Abdul Karim v. Gulamally Noor Mahomed Matubhai J. & M.

954-13—Shamrao M. & H. The Pioneer Bank Ltd. v. V. M. Kirtekar & anr.

955-13—Mulla & Mulla Adamji Shaik Samsudin & anr. v. Dewranee Keshowji.

957-13—Matubhai J. & M. Chunilal Nanchand & anr. Jamnadas Lakhmidas a firm G. H. Dalal.

968-13—C. P. D'Cunha Peter Julius Carvalho v. The Hongkong & Shankhai Banking Co. Ltd.

975-13—Manecklal & Ty. Hassanalli Hakimji v. Nowroji Jamsetji.

For Dismissal.

1230-12—Manchershaw & N. Rajaballi Kanji & ors. v. Bai Sonabai widow & ors. v. Bai Sonabai widow & ors. Jam. R. & D. Shaw M. & H. Tyabji D. & Co. For Exparte Decree.

663-13—Manecklal & Ty. Bai Deewali widow v. Coorji & anr. Shaw M. & H.

664-13—Manecklal & Ty. Bai Deewali widow v. Rajaram Bapuji & anr. Shaw M. & H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

142-09—Bhaishanker B. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & M. Part Heard 4-11-13.

562-12—Payne & Co. Sheavallah Ruttonji Bomonji v. Joharmal Mulchand a firm Madh K. & Ch.

150-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

77-13—Daphtary F. & D. Venubai Widow v. Narayen Ganpatrao & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

261-12—Sabnis & G. Goomansing Chainsing v. Prithiraj Jethmal a firm Shroff D. & D.

967-12—Mulji & Th. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

658-11—Daphtary F. & D. R. D. Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

255-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. & D.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Ez.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabjee D. & Co.

486-13—Wadia G. & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & Ez. Man. J. H. & Co.

498-13—Dikshit & P Maganlal Ranchhod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manekla & T.

[illegible]-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Meld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee D & Co.

1223-12—D. J. Mantri Moreshwar Narayen & ors. Gajanan Narayen & orsll Little & Co. D. J. Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Disposal Under Sec. 16 of the Divorce Act.

M. J. 924-11—Captain & V. Mary Jane Lennon v. George Lennon Mulji & Th.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

454-12—Dastur and Co., Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdool Rasool Bhalu and ors. Payne & Co., Matubhai J & M Little & Co.

489-12—Payne & Co., A. M. Jeewanji & Co., a firm v. The Bombay & Hurajaz Steam Navigation Co., of India Ld., Bicknell M R & Co.

170-13—Judah and S Shivji Lingoo Jaya and anr v. Ramachandra Keshav Pujari Mulla and M.

87-12—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v. Khimji Dhamji Manekla & T. Hemnungway vs. Wilmst Harrison Little & Co.

O S 157-12—Judah & S Jeh G Sunhabai widow and ors. v. Solomon David Pezarkar and ors. Sh M & H Pattel & Co.

736-13 Patell & Ez. R D Sethna vs. Wan[illegible] Balaji Jihangir G & B.

971-12—Nadirsha and Dadabhai Framji v. Oliaji Jamsetji Framji Kharas and ors. Post R K & Co., Bhim[illegible] & Co., Jeh M & S.

147-13—Madhowji K. & Co. Devji Kanji v. Morarji Chaturbhuj & anr. Patel Ez. Mirza M. & M.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For Investigation of Payperson.

P. P. No. 14-13—In person Tukaram Bherro v. Kanji Dhanji & anr. Bhimji & Co. Part Heard. 7-17-13.

28-13—In person Mathurabai widow v. Nanabhai Ganpat & anr. Hiralal & Co.

THE RUPTURED SPLEEN CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The leading article in your issue of the 8th instant on the case in which one Mr. O'Brien was fined Rs. 150 for causing hurst to a Bengali Mistri, who died shortly after as a result of the rupture of an enlarged spleen, makes the most unfortunate suggestion that fatal assaults by Europeans on Indians are never properly punished. The use of the word 'fatal' is responsible for the fallacy underlying the suggestion, and takes us back to the crude doctrine of a 'tooth for a tooth.' You, Sir, in common with not a few others, seem to hold that if death occurs even as a most remote result of a petty asault, a severe punishment is necessary. This is surely contrary to common-sense as well as to law. A man is only liable for hurt which he means to inflict on which he knows may reasonably follow any action of his. And I beg you to remember that this rule applies to cases between Indian and Indian just as much as to those in which a European is the aggressor. Any magistrate, I am convinced, could give numerous instances of convictions on petty charges and of petty fines inflicted in similar cases between Indians. Personally I can remember at least three cases which came before me in a year's magisterial work where death followed an assault owing to abnormal conditions of health in the person assaulted. In one case the sentence was the nominal one of detention till the rising of the Court, and in the other two of fine only. One case was almost identical with the one you discuss in your leader. A servant gave offence to his two masters. They pushed or hustled him, and he fell down dead. Fearing they would be prosecuted, they carried the corpse to a tree and hung it from a bough, in the hope that the death would be accounted a suicide. But the body was soon found; medical examination showed that death was due to the rupture of an enlarged spleen and not to strangulation, and the two culprits were arrested and put before me on a serious charge. One was acquitted; the other was convicted of causing simple hurt and fined Rs. 15. Mr. O'Brien was fined Rs. 150! The record of this case was called for by superior authority; and as the papers were speedily returned the proceedings must have been considered satisfactory.

Now, Sir, had the culprit in this case been a European, would you have felt obliged to raise your voice?

Let me assure you that I agree that Europeans who bully Indians deserve no sympathy; but every case must be judged on its merits, and that can only be done by hearing all the evidence.

The truth is surely this. Any case of this nature in which a European is concerned invariably reaches the papers, usually in the shape of an inadequate telegram of two or three lines; while the numerous similar cases in which Indians only are concerned never see the light of day, but blush unseen in the records of up-country magistrates' courts where a reporter seldom penetrates. It is only to draw attention to this fact, and to beg for a sense of proportion in our responsible newspapers that I venture to ask you in common fairness to publish this somewhat lengthy letter.—

Yours, etc.,
QUONDAM MAGISTRATES.

Nov. 9.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

GOLF NOTES.

On Wednesday and Thursday mornings of last week local golfers were engaged in playing the first two rounds of the competition for the "Forty Two" Medal. This medal is played for over four rounds of the nine holes and the competitor returning the best handicap score for the thirty-six holes receives the medal and a prize, another prize being presented to the competitor making the best scratch return. The second stage will be played off on Wednesday and Thursday next. So far England is well in the running for both the medal and the scratch prize as he is second on the list for the former and easily leads with 80 for the latter. He put in two very good rounds of 39 and 41 which in comparison with those of other competitors stands out as a very fine performance. As a matter of fact it is a very long time since any of our local golfers got round the nine holes in under 40. Holinghurst who leads for the Medal played two steady rounds of 44 and 45 and with a handicap of six strokes has a nett 83 one stroke better than England and Lockhead. The competitions will be finally decided on Wednesday and Thursday when the second eighteen holes will be played. The following are the results of the first two days play:—

"FORTY TWA" MEDAL.

	S.	H.	R.
F. Hollinghurst	89	—6	83
R. D. England	80	plus 4	84
H. E. Lockhead	90	—6	84
N. C. Baistow	104	—18	86
J. H. Hardie	90	—3	87
J. Herbertson	95	—8	87
H. Provis	106	—18	88
M. D. Crichton	99	—10	89
E. S. Coombs	89	scr.	89
M. F. Nicholson	87	plus 2	89
C. A. Russ	95	—4	91
M. Wilks	109	—18	91
L. Margolionth	105	—14	91
G. W. Dawson	97	—5	92
N. B. Macbeth	92	scr.	92
W. A. Cruden	107	—14	93
J. W. Jessop	92	plus 2	94
J. N. Powell	100	—6	94
T. N. Begbie	94	scr.	94
E. Hargreaves	95	scr.	95
T. H. Payne	99	—3	96
W. Harrington	114	—18	96
J. W. Marshall	104	—4	97
G. W. Talbot	107	—10	97
Major Preston	104	—6	98
E. Biron	115	—16	99
H. E. Harrington	110	—9	101
W. G. McKee	113	—12	101

SCRATCH COMPETITION.

R. D. England	80
M. F. Nicholson	87
F. Hollinghurst	89
E. E. Coombs	89
J. H. Hardie	90
B. H. Lockhead	90
J. W. Jessop	92
N. B. Macbeth	92
T. N. Begbie	94
C. A. Russ	95
E. Hargreaves	95
J. Herbertson	95
G. W. Dawson	97
M. D. Crichton	99
T. H. Payne	99
S. N. Powell	100
J. W. Marshall	101
Major Preston	104
H. C. Baistow	104
L. Margolionth	105
H. Provis	106
G. W. Talbot	107
W. A. Cruden	107
N. Wilks	109
H. E. Harrington	110
W. P. Mckee	113
D. Harrington	114
E. Biron	115

A rather extraordinary incident occurred on the local course on Sunday morning when a player in a foursome match was stopped by another player who was taking part in a single to enquire what the penalty was for playing his opponent's ball. He was told the penalty was the loss of the hole and the player taking part in the foursome on reaching his partner was informed by that gentleman that he also had played with the wrong ball and therefore two players in entirely different matches had lost a hole in a similar manner at almost the same time and within a few yards of each other.

When will local golfers make a point of either carrying a copy of the rules with them or else make themselves thoroughly acquainted with than, so that they may know the penalties that should be enforced under various circumstances. Many a match has been lost and certainly many strokes in Medal competitions have been thrown away owing to competitors not knowing the rules. They are clearly laid down in the rules for golf, and the local rules, which are obtainable at the club and there is therefore no excuse for anyone not to know them. Yet one sees players time after time infringing the rules and when the mistake is pointed out they invariably say. "I didn't know that was the rule" and very often think their opponent is trying to take some advantage of them.

This year the Belgium championship was won by Tom Ball of Ragnes Park with an aggregate score of 145 one stroke better than James Braid. Last year G. Duncan won this event with 144 and in 1911 C. H. Mayo won with a similar score. It was first played in 1910 when A Messey of La Boulie won with 139.

Next year's Amateur Championship has been fixed to start on May 18th and will be played over the Royal St. eorge's course at Sandwich.

HOCKEY.

R. G. A. 3 BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA 1

On Saturday the Bombay Gymkhana and R. G. A. met on the Marine Lines ground, the game attracting quite a deal of interest and being very evenly contested. No less than five substitutes had to be picked up for the former, James replacing one of them at centre forward before half time. Three of the rest were by no means weak, but the one in goal appeared to be new to the position and should have saved two of the goals. The margin by which they won rather flattered the winners, as there was practically nothing to choose between the teams. This reverses the result of the first meeting, which opened the season.

The Artillery should turn out quite strong as their forwards work well together and they have a safe man in Warner in goal. Farmer on the left wing has pace and combines nicely with Capti. Perry with O'Neill at inside right and the centre getting off smartly with the ball. As a whole, they are inclined to turn on the ball and have still to learn how to hook a stick correctly. Hooking is every bit as effective, usually more so, as hitting it down.

On both sides players were often guilty of "sticks," and one again has to remark that the referees are too lenient. If irregularities are not checked at once, it will be all the harder to keep them down later on.

First to open an account were the Artillery, a nice shot at a difficult angle by Farmer. Before half time, however, the Gymkhana equalised through a substitute at inside left from a nice pass by Tranchell across the goal-mouth.

After the interval both Tranchell and James very nearly scored, as did the R. G. A. centre forward, his side have a goal disallowed as the whistle had already gone for off-side. The Gymkhana inside right got through on his own, but Warner saved very well. From a ridden break-away the Artillery again went ahead, O'Neill scoring About half a minute later they were up again and after being stopped Wright ran up from half and shot home. Full time arrived soon after with the Colaba team winners as under:—

R. G. A. ..... 3 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana ..... 1 goal.

PARSI PIONEERS, (4); BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2).

Another good game was seen on Sunday on the Marine Lines between the Bombay Gymkhana and Parsi Pioneers. The latter had rather the better of it all through and eventually ran out winners by 4 goals to 2.

"MOST CATHOLIC COUNTRY IN ALL INDIA."

PAPAL DELEGATE IN TRAVANCORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 8.

His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic, Monsegnier Zeliski, accompanied by Dr. Benziger, has arrived here. They came from Quilon in a State motor car to the Pattam Palace where a deputation of Catholics with Mr. A. J. Vieyra, Chief Secretary to the Government, and Mr. A. M. Muthunayagam Pillai, High Court Judge, met the distinguished visitor.

His Excellency drove to St. Joseph's Church in procession. The church was *en fete*, bedecked with festoons, flags, etc. The Rev. Vicar, F. Ubald, was the welcoming delegate. His Excellency proceeded to the high altar and pronounced the Papal blessing.

After the benediction, the congregation welcomed His Excellency in an address and thanked him for his solicitude for their spiritual welfare as evidenced by His Excellency's visit once again to them after a period of ten years. The address also spoke in appreciative terms of Dr. Benziger's untiring energy and self-sacrificing labours for the good of his diocese.

His Excellency, in returning thanks, observed with joy the union and devotion of the flock and said that Travancore was the most Catholic country in all India. He then spoke most warmly of the Maharajah, of his beneficent rule, mentioning the great love and veneration of the Holy Father for His Highness. He also referred to the congratulations to His Highness from His Holiness the Pope on the Maharajah's Silver Jubilee, as also to His Holiness's pleasure in receiving His Highness's gracious acknowledgments. He then enjoined on the people the necessity for union which is the keynote to the Holy Church to sustain itself through all time. He said it was most essential that the people should love the priesthood, should be loyal to their Bishops, who in turn should unite with the people in their love and reverence to the Holy Father. He concluded by wishing His Highness long life and unclouded happiness. He exhorted the people to continue in their love and loyalty to the throne and person of His Highness.

His Excellency puts up as a State guest.

"TRUTH ABOUT INDIA."

We have been favoured, writes "India," with a copy of a publication entitled "Truths About India," being a reprint of leaflets issued from 1909 to 1913 by the East India Association. When we consider that the name of Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., appears in the most prominent way on the back page of the cover, among the members of the Council of the Association, we find the choice of title somewhat startling. It would, we think, have been more modest, as well as more appropriate, if the compilers had been content with claiming that they had extracted merely "Fragments" from the edifice of Truth; for the whole book reminds us of nothing so much as a piece of mosaic. Everything is carefully omitted which, while equally true, is calculated to suggest a different picture from that which is presented. Indeed, if we are to follow Lord Ampthill, who contributes a "foreword," those who venture to suggest that things in India are sometimes not all what they should and might be, are "malicious slandderers" and "cowards." The noble lord is, in fact, so carried away by his indignation that he writes exactly as a German official might do, who feels that the present situation of Alsace-Lorraine is the result of a divine dispensation. He forgets that human beings are all subject to illusions born of thir environment: and that a man is not necessarily a scoundrel because he denounces errors of official judgment and bureaucratic blunders. We are told that it is "one of the evil fruits of our so-called 'progress'" that public men should be exposed to calumny: but how else than by public agitation are grievances to be redressed in an autocratically-governed country? It may be that the leaflets now reprinted err, as Lord Ampthill suggests, on the side of "sweet reasonableness." His "foreword" certainly does not: and in is couched throughout in such an acrid and controversial tone that we cannot conceive of the impartially-minded man who would, after reading it, expect to find any dispassionate presentment of facts in the succeeding pages. Lord Ampthill has so deservedly earned the respect of Indians by his splendid work on behalf of their countrymen in South Africa, that we are heartily sorry he should have put his name to such a piece of writing as this "forword."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 9th.

S.S. Kasara	Minett	Busreh, etc.,
S.S. Bankura	Whytehead	Busreh Oct.25.
S.S. Strathran	Davies	Calcutta Oct. 29
S.S. Intombi	Jackman	Delagoabay Oct. 22
S.S. Angus	Dakers	Calcutta Oct. 30
10th		
S.S. Hallamshire	True	Henjam Nov. 5
S.S. Delta	Lemare	Shanghai Oct. 21
S.S. Southborough	Eidman	Mauritius Oct. 28
S.S. Uganda	Archdeacon	Rangoon Oct. 24

DEPARTURES.

November 10th.

S.S. Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi
S.S. City of Sparta	McGregor	Marmagoa

The following vessel began to load on Monday.

Steamer	Chantala	for Antwerp, etc.

S. S. Kasara.—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. F. Minett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bankura.—The B, I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whytehead, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on October 25th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Strathvan.—The steamer Strathvan, 2,530 tons, Captain D. W. Davies, arrived in habour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 29th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Intombi.—The steamer Intombi, 2,504 tons, Captain P. Jackman, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Delagoa Bay which port she had left on October 22nd with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Angus.—The steamer Angus, 2,320 tons Captain J. B. Dakers, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 30th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Hallamshire.—The steamer Hallamshire, 2,856 tons, Captain F. B. True, arrived in harbour on Monday from Henjam, which port she had left on November 5th with ballast.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbust, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Sparta.—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Sparta, 3,497 tons, Captain Mc.Gregor, sailed on Monday for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. South borough.—The steamer Southborough, 2,367 tons, Captain W. H. Eidman, arrived in harbour on Monday from Mauritius, which port she had left on October 28th with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Delta.—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain W. R. Lemare, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai, which port she had left on October 21st with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Uganda.—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Uganda, 3,498 tons, Captain L. J. Archdeacon, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, which port she had left on October 24th with a general cargo.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Penang Maru" left Singapore for Colombo on the 8th instant and the S. S. Kamkura Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 9th instant.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Mantua with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo left here at 1 p.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. India left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 8th instant.

MONDAY, November 10th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Gryfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co
B.	Virawa	Manell	M. M. & Co
C. & R.	City of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
F.	Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
K.	Rangoon Maru	Hashmita	N. Y. K.
N.	Strathgarry	Grant	W. & A. G. & Co
M.	Sabine	Godfoez	W. & A. Z. & Co
P.	Inkenturm	Garstens	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
2. Elysia	Coverly	W. & A. G. & Co
7. Roma	Greenbury	Ralli Bros.
8. Cleopatra	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K
10 & 11 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
12,& 13 City of Bom.bay	Gray	K. N. & Co
14. Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co
15 Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
16. Dunrobin	Carr	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Dakers	
Baron Ardrosson	Reid	
Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
Delta	Lemare	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Duffield	Biddick	W. & A. & Co
Dulwich	Rodding	T. M. & Co
Elgin	Patts	K. N. & Co
Hoselnee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Habenfels	Amarz	W. & A. G. & Co
Hallamshire	True	
Intombi	Jackman	
Kasara	Minett	M. M. & Co
Kirkdae	Gibson	J. F. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Navasino	Simple	W. & A. G. & Co
Porto Said	Molle	Rubattino Line
Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co
Ruth	Wiebush	F. F. Campbell & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan	Van Langkat Frees	M. C. A G. & Co
Southborough	Eidman	
Strathvan	Davies	
Uganda	Archdeacon	M. M. & Co

F. R. SHACKLETON'S SENTENCE

15 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR FOR FRAUD ON A LADY.

Francis Richard Shackleton, formerly Dublin Herald (an office which he resigned at a date subsequent to the disappearance of the Crown Jewels from Dublin Castle) was on October 24, at the Old Bailey, London, sentenced by Mr. Justice Horridge to fifteen months' hard labour for fraud, says the "Daily Mail." This was the sentence on each of three counts in the indictment on which the jury returned a verdict of guilty, but the sentences were ordered to run concurrently.

His co-defendant, Thomas Jehu Garlick, an accountant, was in like manner sentenced to nine months' hard labour for fraud.

The three counts charged the prisoners with fraudulently converting to their own use £5,778, part of a sum of £12,000 entrusted to them by Miss Mary Josephine Browne, of Tavistock, for investment, and of conspiracy to commit the fraud.

Miss Browne, according to the prosecution, was induced by Schakleton to sell out her safe investments in railway and bank stocks, and he purported to invest £5,700 of the proceeds in a promoting company called the Celtic Trust.

Mr. R. D. Muir, for the Crown, stated after the verdict that there were other indictments against the defendants. One dealt with a bigger case, involving a larger sum of money, in relation to which Lord Ronald Gower was one of the principal sufferers. Since he gave evidence before the Grand Jury Lord Ronald had suffered a seizure, and there was no hope that he would ever again go into the waitness-box. Counsel suggested that this indictment and the others should remain on the file of the court. Mr. Schwabe, K.C., for Schakleton, and Mr. W. Frampton for the other prisoner, concurred, and the judge assented.

Passing sentences, Mr. Justice Horridge said that Shackleton had deluded and brought to comparative poverty a lady who treated him with affection. "As long as I sit in the position I now hold," said the judge, "I shall never respect the rich against the poor or the comparatively educated against the poorly educated." He looked on Shackleton's offence as he would look upon actual theft of the money. He should take into account that Shackleton had already been confined in a foreign prison (in Portuguese East Africa) for some time. Garlick was not the main mover in this conspiracy and fraudulent conduct, because it was not he who was actually deceiving the unfortunate lady.

Dr. C. D. BOYES, R. D. S.,

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and
11, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta

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THE FORT FIRE.

BUILDING BEING PULLED DOWN.

DEBRIS STILL SMOULDERING.

The building of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, which was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, and upon which a hose was still playing yesterday morning, is now being taken down by a firm of housebreakers, and the work will be completed as soon as possible. It is somewhat interesting to know that about six years ago a building which stands nearer to the Cathedral and is only separated from Messrs. Ewart, Latham's by one actual building was burned down in almost the same manner. On Saturday morning had not the Fire Brigade been able to save the interesting building by dint of hard work, the fire would have probably been checked in the Churchgate Street direction by the gap created to some extent by the site of the old fire for here the buildings do not reach by any means so high as the adjacent houses on both sides. The previous fire mentioned destroyed what from an historical point of view was interesting inasmuch as it had been originally an old Portuguese prison. One shudders to think of what a Portuguese prison in the days of scanty religious toleration must have been like in the hot weather in Bombay. The old prison building which has not been rebuilt since the last fire occurred was occupied by a press when it was burned down, but the style of architecture of the remaining part of the gate shows still that the building was one of these.

CLEARING THE DEBRIS.

The work of taking down the dangerously situated upper walls is in the hands of a Hindu contractor, who, yesterday morning, at about 11-30 a.m. commenced on the south walls of the building at the top storey. He re some rather unsafe looking mortar work was removed very cautiously at first by men who climbed up while a large crowd watched from behind the police cordon. The Fire Brigade has still a detachment in attendance under European officers, and although they were not playing on the interior during the forenoon, it was carefully watched from time to time and persons are not yet allowed into the building to claim what goods have been salved. Mr. Webster came to make enquiries about his belongings, but apart from stray bits of his bed-springs nothing was saved.

All the morning members of insurance companies and some who had goods left in the building visited the scene where Mr. A. F. Williams of the Fort Fire Brigade Station and Mr. W. T. Scully of the Salvage Corps were still inspecting. One representative of a firm was enquiring about some stationery which had been stored in the front portion of that part of the premises where the three firemen were killed. Needless to say, water is not good for stationery and it was somewhat sadly ludicrous to see the disappointed claimant inspecting a sample of a packet of water-soaked envelopes.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

In regard to the escapes of the three European officials, the *tindal* and a Mahomedan *Kalassi* inside the small building, when the roof from the higher storeys and debris fell through the ceiling beneath and killed the three firemen, all of those who were present consider their escapes as nothing short of miraculous. The Europeans, Messrs. Scully and Taylor were standing close to the men who lost their lives just behind a *Kalassi* named Mahomed Din, while Mr. Williams and the *tindal* were close at hand. The deceased men were standing at the nozzle of the hose, and, when the debris came through with the roof, overwhelming them with about five tons of loose material, the shock and rush of air sent the Mahomedan fireman violently into the arms of Mr. Taylor who clutched Mr. Scully all three being hurled backwards into safety by the impetus. After having recovered from the shock those inside rushed to look for the missing men, but Dhondu Dakhu was the only one who could be extricated immediately, and, as already mentioned, he apparently died in Parsi Bazaar Street while on the way to Hospital. When found, as the suffocating matter was being sponged off his face he had some water poured over him which he had sense enough to drink. As he was being dug out and hoisted up he also said in Hindustani to the European officer who was hoisting him. "Get me out quickly, Sahib! I'm dying." The other men were, of course, quite dead when found.

TAMARIND LANE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

Before the work of breaking down the building was started, the three approaches by road to the fire were closed to vehicular and pedestrian traffic on account of ensuring public safety. The men worked on the high and tottering walls with crowbars and it will be some time, at the rate at which operations are being conducted to-day before the walls can be brought to the level of assured safety. The precarious position of the workers looked extremely dangerous, and will, no doubt, become more so when they reach the opposite corner where the masonry looks insecure. The work is being undertaken by men who understand the business, so that all caution will be taken to bring further debris down in a safe manner. At about 2-30 p.m. yesterday part of the back of the building was once again found to be smouldering and the smell was noticeable in front, while a slight amount of smoke rose. A close inspection was made, and it was at first thought advisable to put a hose to play on the portion from which the smoke emanated. It was, however, found unapproachable without danger to the firemen, and, as the building is now so thoroughly saturated with water it was not considered essential to take the risk of further loss of life.

HEAVY DEFALCATION ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

CASHIER'S ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

TRIAL AT AJMERE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Nov. 10.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, District Magistrate of Ajmere, is engaged in hearing a case in which Pandit Moti Lal, a cashier on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Ajmere is charged at the instance of Mr. G. F. Guy, Deputy Auditor, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 35,065.

The prosecution alleges that the accused who has been in the Company's service for the last 37 years, has from time to time misappropriated monies which aggregate the aforesaid amount. The irregularities were discovered by Mr. Guy who pointed them out to the Head Clerk, Kasmiri Lal who spoke about it to the Travelling Inspector of Accounts Mr. Imdad Hussein. Mr. Guy then made searches and recovered certain amounts. He then prepared a balance, sheet and found that the above amount had been misappropriated.

In his evidence Mr. Guy produced the statement of accounts and explained in detail the procedure adopted at the cash office. He said it was alleged that certain notes had been paid by the accused to R. B. Seth Nemi Chand. About 17th July, 1912, he was also informed of the numbers of these notes and he took steps to trace them and succeeded in recovering notes to the value of Rs. 4,000.

Mr. E. S. N. Vaughan, Accountant in the employ of O. and R. Railway, who also had made enquiries into the matter, deposed that he decided on a certain line of investigation and saw Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Police, and asked the latter if he had any suggestions to make. It was agreed that the accused might have free access to him to see what he was doing and to have an opportunity of explaining any difficulties. The accused admitted to him the correctness of the accounts of Mr. Guy and said that he had nothing special to communicate. Witness gave the same figures regarding the defalcations as Mr. Guy.

Khan Saheb Wazir Baksha Mahomed Baksha, Assistant Auditor, gave corroborative evidence regarding the finding of cash from the strong room and other places in the office and the making of inventories. Witness said the accused had made a charge of theft against Kasmiri Lal.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HEAD CLERK.

Mr. W. E. Shipp, Assistant Auditor, said that on the afternoon of 7th August he went to the office at the instance of Mr. Guy who wished him to be a witness to a statement that the accused was going to make. The accused charged Kasmiri Lal of having abstracted Rs. 16,000 from his keeping. Mr. Guy said that the amount missing was far more than that. KasmiriLal was then sent for and informed of the charge. He denied the allegations and said it was impossible as the accused had all the keys and he himself had none. The accused said that the duplicate key of a certain cash box would be found in Kasmiri Lal's office.

Mr. Williams, Railway Superintendent of Police, was sent for and Kasmiri Lal's Office was searched. One of the keys found fitted with one of the cash boxes. Witness could not be certain as to where this particular key was found. But so far as he could recollect it was not one of the keys found in Kasmiri Lal's safe.

Kasmiri Lal, the next witness, deposed to the procedure of receiving cash and said that in July when the traffic became slack no efforts were made to clear off arrears. He then began to suspect something wrong and found out certain irregularities, thus increasing his suspicions that some misuse of the Company's money was going on. On the advice of Imdad Hussein he brought this to the notice of Mr. Guy. He was present at the search in his office. None of the keys on his person or on his office bunch fitted the accused's cash box, but some other keys were found in his office and one of them fitted the accused's box.

CHANGING NOTES FOR ACCUSED.

Narayan Das, a money-lender, said he was a servant in the Railway Treasury about ten years ago for one year. At that time the accused never gave him notes from the Railway to change in the bazaar, Within the last four or five years when he was no longer a railway servant he used sometimes to bring money from the bazar and give to the accused in exchange for notes about twice every three months. For that he used to get a commission from the bazar which amounted to about Rs. 100 per annum.

DEALING WITH A BANKER.

Rai Bahadur Seth Nemichand, a banker, said he had dealings with the accused. On 17th July, 1912, the accused paid him Rs. 5,500 all in notes, as he had been pressing the accused for payment.

Further hearing of the case is proceeding.

DEATH OF MRS. KHANUMBHAI PEERBHOY.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Khanumbai, widow of the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Peerbhoy, which occurred yesterday morning at her residence at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay. The deceased, who was a daughter of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, had been ailing for some time past, and notwithstanding the most skilful treatment she expired yesterday morning. The deceased lady was known for her charitable disposition and took a keen interest in the educational advancement of Mahomedan women. It was at her instance that her brother, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, recently drew up a scheme for the advancement of Mahomedan education, and had she lived the scheme would have considerably benefited financially. She always helped deserving local charities and was a prominent figure at ladies' gatherings. The pavilion for the Princess Mary Victoria Ladies' Gymkhana which bears her name, was her gift.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL MISSION.

DECORATIONS FROM SULTAN.

PRESENTATION BY TURKISH CONSUL-GENERAL.

Yesterday afternoon at the Imperial Ottoman Consulate, Bombay, a pleasant ceremony was performed by our new Turkish Consul General in Bombay, Halil Halid Bey which gained special significance owing to the fact that it was held on the Mahomedan Festival of Bakr-Id. This was the presentation of decorations from H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey to those members who went to Turkey with the All—India Medical Mission, who are resident in Bombay of whom four were present. Halil Halid Bey had hoped to be able to confer the decorations in the Sultan's name to all the members of the Indian Mission in Bombay, but this was impossible as many of those who had done such good work during the Balkan War, and who had returned at various times—some with Dr. Ansari, and some who had stayed behind to help in the work of the colonisation of refugees only the other day—had departed already for their homes in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and various other parts of India. Halil Halid Bey has been specially invited to Delhi at Christmas next when he will present further decorations to the recipients their, and he expects that he may have to visit other centres.

PRESENTATION OF ORDERS.

The ceremony was held in the office of the Consurate, when there were present in addition to the recipients, Halil Halid Bey and the Vice-Consul for Turkey, Syed Ebrahim Pir Saheb of Baghdad, Kazi Mahomed Murgay, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Akbar Khan, Vice-Consul for Persia, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. M. M. Khandvani, Mr. A. B. Koor and other well-known Mahomedan citizens of Bombay. The recipients included three gentlemen belonging to Bombay and one who had delayed his return to Calcutta in order to receive the mark of honour conferred on him. One of the Bombay residents is the well-known tennis player Dr. A. H. Fyzee who is at present Chief Medical officer in the Cambay State and had come down specially for the occasion, Dr. Fyzee was Assistant Director of the Mission in Turkey under Dr. Ansari, and did good work at one of the base hospitals during the fighting at Tchatalja. He is also Director of the Bombay Branch of the Mission. Hakim Serajuddin, who is also connected with the Bombay Branch and Mr. Abdul Latif, the Treasurer, who were also through the Balkan campaign, the latter having been engaged in colonisation work, afterwards, are Bombay men and the fourth member of the party was a Mr. S. M. Rouchun, a Calcutta chemist.

Before presenting the orders Halil Halid Bey, in a short speech in English, of which language he is an accomplished and scholarly speaker, congratulated his Mahomedan brothers present on the occasion of the Feast of Bakr-Id and the more bright prospects which came with the celebration this year for his nation when comparing the outlook with that of a year ago. The Consul-General referred briefly to the fact how, when engaged in arms in Tripoli the Empire he represented had been attacked by four Balkan States, but said that he did not wish to dwell on matters which were open to discussion although already history As was the custom in the case of the Red Cross Society representatives of the European Powers had formed detachments to go through the Balkan Peninsula under the designation of the Red Crescent Society and those European members had already received decorations from the Sultan in Constantinople. His Imperial Majesty had fully realised the splendid work of the Indian Medical Mission who had come so far to the Turkish aid. In spite of the distance between the countries it was natural that in the hearts of the Turks there was a closer bond of feeling for their Indian co-religionists than for others. He hoped to present the medals to those of the Mission in other parts of India at a later date. One point he wished was that Government would allow the Indian gentlemen to wear the orders which the Sultan wished to bestow on them as a mark of his appreciation of the work they had done, and which he, Halil Halid Bey, had been deputed by his Government to formally hand over.

A BEAUTIFUL DECORATION.

Halil Halid Bey then proceeded to bestow the decorations in order of precedence. In the case of Dr. Fyzee, the order of the third class of the Majidieh was conferred, Mr. Rouchun received the fourth class of the same decoration, while in the case of Messrs. Hakim Serajuddin and Abdul Latif the fifth class of the Mejidieh was handed to each respectively with a formal word of congratulation from the Sultan's representative. The orders were each accompanied by a personal illuminated *firman* from the Sultan, with his elaborate gold seal stamped at the top and underneath a description of the reason for the award and the recipient's name in large black Turkish characters, the whole effect being most artistic to an eye used to the more prosaic regularity of our British or some of the Indian vernacular characters. The Mejidieh is a handsome star of silver inset with a circle of gilt on which appears the Sultan's seal or monogram. This circle is surrounded by a red enamel ring in a broken pattern and the whole medal is suspended by a clasp with green a red striped ribban, surmounted by a gilt crescent and star. Before the end of the presentation ceremony was finished, Halil Halid Bey said he had still two more orders to present, to the first Indian lady who had done splendid nursing work in Turkey. This lady was, however, not in Bombay at present and could not receive her decoration of the second class of the Order of Shafkat, which he showed to some of the company present. This order is a most beautiful star in enamel work set with pearls and diamonds and suspended by a large sparkling brooch-clasp which has the effect of a bow and the name of the recipient is Sherimbai Ebrahim who has already been decorated in constantinople. Halid Halid Bey said he had known Egyptian ladies take up active work of this kind and he hoped, as an Indian lady had created a precedent, she would not be the last he would have the pleasure of decorating. Another Order of the Mijidieh had to be given to Dr. Nimalkar, but neither he nor a relative who had been expected to receive it for him had been able to attend.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. A. B. Koor then translated Halid Halid Bey's speech into Hindustani for the benefit of those present who did not understand English and after this Dr. Fyzee, on behalf of the Members of the Medical Mission thanked Halil Halid Bey and begged that he would repeat the thanks to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

Mr. Koor in a short speech referred to the fact that this Id was an auspicious one on account of the end of the war and hoped that the fortunes of the Mussulman Empire would change, as expressing the hope of all Indian Mahomedans. After partaking of light refrustments the company dispersed many proceeding to the Anjuman-i-Islam where an entertainment in connection with the Bakr-Id celebration is taking place.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Yesterday being a Bank holiday on account of the Bakri-Id festival, the Banks and the Share markets were closed. There were no fresh developments reported from the other Indian markets but the merchants are eagerly awaiting the 13th instant.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

AUDITORS REPORT CRITICISED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

The following is a reference made in the "Civil and Military Gazette's" report of yesterday's meeting of the People's Bank to hear the report of Messrs. Ferguson and Company, Chartered Accountants, who have audited the accounts of the People's Bank:—"Harkishen Lal read the report of Messrs. Ferguson and Company with brief explanations from himself wherever possible. Generally speaking the report falls far short of the expectations held by the Directors, and several statements made therein were challenged by Harkishen Lal. He had particular emphasis on a remark made by the auditors that they did not doubt the loans had been made in the best of faith, thought they added, that in their opinion the directors of the Bank had not displayed a due sense of responsibility. The auditors moreover complained of the general unsoundness of the Bank's investments, and of several papers not having been shown to them. Harkishen Lal did not think that these complaints were justified."

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER S ASSURANCE.

"NO CAUSE FOR GENERAL PANIC."

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

In his speech replying to the address of the Lahore Municipal Committee, the full text of which is published to-day, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, again made reference to the financial situation in the Punjab and said: "In so far as the affairs of the Banks which have closed are before the Court, I desire to make no reference to them, but I would repeat here the appeal which I made at Gurdaspur and Amritsar. There is no cause for general panic and there is no lack of capital in the Province. Men of the Punjab pride themselves on having stout hearts and cool heads, this is the time to prove both. You will have seen that quite independently of the local situation, the Government of India have taken measures to relax the stringency in the Money Market by placing large portions of its Cash Balance at the disposal of the Presidency Banks, to give greater accommodation to other banking institutions which are in the sound position and able to offer the necessary security. This will, I hope, tend to restore public confidence, it also indicates how local institutions and capitalists can alleviate the situation."

DOABA BANK LIQUIDATES VOLUNTARILY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Doaba Bank, Limited, was held yesterday at the Head Office, of the Amritsar Bank, to consider the future of the Bank. It was resolved to go into voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the Court, and names of two gentlemen were recommended as liquidators for the approval by the Court. The liabilities of the Bank are said to be seven lakhs, and assets over eight lakhs, so that it is expected depositors may get their monies in full, and some balance may be left for distribution among shareholders.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Nov. 10.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived in Karachi this morning and held a review of the garrison.

PARSI LADY PIANIST.

Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, the well-known local Parsi authoress and pianist, has been elected an academic member of Trinity College of Music, London. She is the first member of the Parsi community to be elected a member of the College, which is very exclusive and has a membership of only 342.

A "LIBERAL EDUCATION."

EXPANSION OF PERSONALITY.

DEAN INGE ON FALSE MODERN IDEALS.

The Dean of St. Paul's delivered a lecture on "Liberal Education: Ideals and Possibilities" at the Westfield College, Hampstead says the "Times."

The phrase "a liberal education," he said had an old-fashioned sound. Perhaps it represented an old-fashioned and obsolete idea. Old-fashioned, yes, but not obsolete. Modern reformers and theorists wished to remould university education more on the German model. The studies were considered more than the students. Well, for all its "barbarism," our English theory was more liberal than the German practice. Liberal education aimed directly at the improvement of the student, not at the progress of his studies, or the advance of learning. But now were we to interpret the improvement of the student? Liberal education, so far as it existed, or exists, in England, was the education of a privileged and sheltered class; and now that privileges and shelter were being abolished another side of the English character came into play. The English parent begins to ask, "What is the use of the education you are giving to my son?" And too often what he meant was distinctly this, "What return shall I get for the fees? What sort of income are you training him to earn?" Another and more insidious enemy was the worldly interest and ambition of the teachers. The examination system had done more than anything else to poison education. The memory was loaded when most retentive with barren facts. Those who had been through the mill knew how remorseless was the drive—when alone, repeating facts and dates to oneself all day, almost all night; self-denial in refusing all the pleasant by-ways, all deep thought, all desultory reading. So, even humane letters, which were nothing unless they were the gamination of a liberal education were turned into a queer mental gymnastic—a test of memory, of endurance, of self-control, and stern determination; but not a liberal education.

But the greatest enemy of all was the engrained contempt of the intellectual life in England—the incapacity of most Englishmen to understand how anyone's mind could be his kingdom. They could understand living for pleasure, food, drink, games theatres, dress, fashion, etc., and for money-making, and for religion or philanthropy; but the idea of liberal education being an end in itself was strange to them. A liberal education, then, was one which had no end beyond itself, except the enjoyment and rational pleasure which necessarily attended it. All things that had an intrinsic value, that were worth having for their own sake, had a peculiar pleasure attached to their possession. But they could not be pursued for the sake of the pleasure which they brought. That was the common error of Hedonism. Liberal education must be disinterested. It had no ulterior object. Like wisdom in the Old Testament, it was accounted for its own sake. But what was wisdom? Let them take a seemingly vulgar and surprising definition— it was the knowledge of the price of things, of the value of things, of life and all that it contained. He urged the same thing about a liberal education as about Christianity—its essence was a true standard of values. The really educated man was not imprisoned in his carease. He was at home every where, and in all time. He did not even think; *es denkt in mich*. This expansion of personality was the real test of liberal education. Being wrapped up in self and our own narrow interests—our band-box—was the source of nearly all vulgarity, and very much wrong-doing. They might take some types: the bore, who always talked about himself, the votary of fashion, the person of one idea with all sense of proportion lost, the religious bigot, the suffragist—all the violent and unbalanced faddists who flourished more in England than anywhere else, just because of the national weakness he had mentioned. Was liberal education, then, the same as philosophy? It was true, of course, that spinners of syllogisms and makers of systems were not necessarily wise or good men. Some philosophers were engaged in chasing the absolute like a kitten. But this was not liberal education; nor, in truth, was it philosophy. What scheme of education was best, most liberal? There was a universal quality about any worthy study which was capable of initiating into true wisdom. It was the spirit in which knowledge was sought that mattered. But our own classical literature, history, some science, at least one foreign language and some philosophy should be the staple.

REVISED MILITARY RAILWAY TRAFFIC RULES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

The following revised rules for the conveyance of military traffic by railway have been issued:—It is notified for information that the rules and conditions for the conveyance of military traffic have been revised and will come into force on the 1st April 1914. The chief amendment is that which deals with the carriage of goods intended for Government. In future only goods which are actually the property of Government in the Army department at the time of despatch will be sent at the military traffic rates, all other goods will be sent at public tariff rates. (2) All Army contracts which expire before the 1st April 1914 should be renewed on the basis that the new rules will not apply to goods or live stock which are not the property of Government in the Army department at the time of despatch. (3) All current Army contracts which will not expire before the 1st April 1914, will continue under existing conditions, and orders to regulate the working of the new conditions from the 1st April 1914, until they expire will issue in promulgating the revised rules.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Bengal's most Urgent Need.

"The Statesman:—In the communication on Executive Administration in Bengal which appeared in Friday's issue a well-informed correspondent supports and amplifies the view set forth in "The Statesman" some months ago that the most urgent need of this Province, from an administrative standpoint, is a large increase in the number of subordinate officers. This question will, of course, occupy much of the attention of the Bengal Committee which is to report "in what respects the administrative machinery can be improved, whether by the reduction of inordinately large charges, the creation of new subordinate agencies, or otherwise, with the special object of bringing the executive officers of Government into closer touch with the people." As to the necessity of extending the administrative staff, no inquiry, it seems to us, was needed. Senior officers who were more competent to express an opinion than any members of the new Committee have emphatically declared that the present unit of administration is much too large. The late Sir Charles Allen told the Decentralisation Commission that in Bengal there were 100 sub-divisions, that the average population of a subdivision was half-a-million, and that the average size was 1170 square miles. It is perfectly obvious that no Subdivisional Officer can make himself acquainted in any detail with the conditions of life among 500,000 persons scattered over to vast an area.

Slavery in Calcutta Theatres.

"Calcutta Speectators:"—A sort of not-exactly-indentured coolyism prevails in Calcutta in the shape of working the actors and actresses of Indian theatres from the misty evening to the dewy morning to have the proprietors' pockets filled to overflowing. These poor people, for their belly's sake, have got to labour in a way which is too much for any constitution. The beat constables who are thought to be very hard-working have got to keep watch and ward for four hours only. But the wretched artistes of the Indian theatres have got to work for twelve hours continuously and the spectators of threatres applaud them for their successful roles knowing not that the recipients of their warm applause are more dead than alive by the severe strain on their physical resources. Then again, there are rehearsals almost daily from evening to 12 p.m., and very often in the morning too, till 12 noon. And when we take into account all these labours on their part, it is not unusual that they should inflict a exclaiming stare at the audience when exclaiming *encores* as if to say to themselves—"It is game to you but death to us," like the frogs in Æsop's Fables.

Mir Amir Ali's Excuse.

"Indian Daily News."—Short-sighted officials found the backwardness of the Moslems a ready handle to turn against the Hindus, and successive generations of officials of this type made the most of the "divide and rule" policy, with the result that the Mahomedans came to be a pampered community, developing all the frailties of spoilt children. But such a state of things could not go on for ever. The go-cart is a necessity for learning to walk, but when one learns the use of the legs, the aid is discarded and attempt made to run. The Moslem situation is exactly like it. Education has been imparting its leaven to the community, it has begun to bread aspirations and it has awakened the communal self-consciousness. And the result has been that the young mind has learnt to shoot, and in doing so, has fallen foul of the old. In the domain of politics certain things have come to pass of late which too have taught the Young Moslem, that he cannot remain where he is. The favourite of to-day may be the discarded to-morrow. The ills that kings or laws can cause or cure belong to Hindus and Moslem alike, and the "favourite-wife" theory has no rational basis to stand upon. Hence, the idea of coming into line with the Hindus—which means the Congress agitation, etc., etc., that is everything which is anti-Bureaucratic. Into the merits of the controversy between Mr. Amir Ali and Messrs. Wazir Hasan and Mahomed Ali, it is not necessary to enter. It is plain that Mr. Amir Ali's excuse for avoiding politics at the dinner is so very thin that it had better not be put forward with any show of seriousness. His mistake was to be both a Privy Councillor and the President of the London branch of the Association which is making rapid strides and seeking to overstep its former limits.

The South African Struggle.

"Indian Patriot":—Things have come to a head. Indians are rapidly and enthusiastically joining the movement. The more merciless the authorities are, the more determined grow the Indians. A wave of enthusiasm has caught every man and woman, and the heart that wished for the collapse of the movement must now be drinking deep from the cup of derision. We find from the Transvaal papers that Boer organs had been belittling and discouraging the struggle; we also find that numerous meetings were held, wherever a few Indian men and women could gather, and resolutions were passed by every caste and every creed to go on with the fight. The wife married before the sacred fire, who is insulted by the South African Government as a concubine, would certainly rather starve and die and see her children die around her than meekly bear the unbearable insult. And a husband who will not brave the jail during such epidemic of high spirit could scarcely be called a man. There is no fear of any flagging in the passive resistance movement. It is quite the other way. Neither Mr. Polak nor Mr. Gandhi anticipated such a stampede into the ranks of passive resistance. Tired after the first and greatest battle, they expected but few to join, not that they felt less but that they were unfit for the strain. Interviewed by the Leader of Transvaal, Mr. Gandhi said that he was not financially strong this time, that it would not be three thousand convictions now, that instead of a large number of men being in prison for short periods a hundred or so would bear the brunt of attack. "As the Government seems disposed to inflict the maximum penalty, they would spend a long period in gaol, even if they were arrested only three or four times."

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FANSHAWE—22nd Oct., at Igatpuri, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fanshawe, a daughter.

SEATON.—22nd Oct., at Dacca, the wife of W. A. Seaton, I.C.S., of a son.

LAMBERT.—On 5th November, 1913, at Ealing, the wife of R. P. Lambert, Indian Police, Ahmedabad, of a son.

McDONALD.—On 8th November, at Pali Hill, Bandra, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McDonald, a daughter.

KHARAS—9th November, at Bombay, the wife of A. J. Kharas, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CARNEGIE—MASSON.—At St. Andrew's Church, Karachi, on the 4th November, James Carnegie, National Bank, to Mary Cameron Masson, daughter of the late David Masson, Monifieth, Scotland, and Mrs. Masson of 25, Beresford Road, East Finchley, London.

DEATH.

HART.—21st Oct., at Frognal, Monkton, Ayrshire, N.B., Robert Hart, in his 62nd year.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Taxi," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

WEDNESDAY, November 12.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Princess Caprice," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Concert at Union Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay, 9-30.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra steamer Haura will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. instead of on the 8th as previously notified. Supplementary mails will also be closed at the same hour on the 13th instant.

THURSDAY, November 13.

Bombay and Africa Steam Navigation Company, Annual General Meeting, 191 Samuel Street, 3-30.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Sunshine Girl," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

FRIDAY, November 14.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Train," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

SATURDAY, November 15.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Geisha," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 5-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

November, 11 1913.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

Only a very perfervid Unionist politican could see any "writing on the wall" in the results of the two by-elections published yesterday. Extravagant Unionist rejoicings over the Reading victory are not unnatural. The Opposition have gained cold comfort from previous by-elections since the general election of 1910, and their prospects have been for a long time so dismal, that it need not take much to bring about a temporary reaction from the gloom which has for so long hung over the party. Nothing is more uncertain than prophecy as to the state of political feeling in England. The most astute party wire-pullers have been known to make fatal mistakes in advising that the time is ripe for a general election, and there is at least one famous instance of a Government being misled into accepting a triumphant victory at a by-election as a sign that the country was solidly at its back. To talk about a couple of by-elections, like those of Reading and Linlithgowshire, for instance, as an indication that the English and Scottish electorates have been moved by the woes of Ulster and are against the passage of the Home Rule Bill is absurd. If we examine the Reading result we find that a constituency, which is not so famed for its political consistency as the making of biscuits, has added a little short of 200 votes to the Unionist poll, as compared with 1910, and has transferred an odd thousand votes from the Liberal to a Socialist candidate, for it is a fair assumption that none of the Socialist votes were drawn from those who voted last time for the Unionist. This is, of course, only a rough estimate, as allowances must be made for increases in the electorate, etc., and the possibility that some who abstained in 1910 may have voted this time for the Socialist. But it is, generally speaking, a fair view, and it cannot be said that it indicates either a revulsion of feeling against the Government, or still more a great victory for Ulster, since the Socialist votes may all be counted on the side of Home Rule. When one considers that a Government always has its back against the wall at a by-election, that the Unionists were represented by a popular candidate who has been nursing the constituency for some years, that the Liberal candidate was not considered a good election-fighter, and all the side issues that were brought into the election, such as Sir Rufus Isaacs' connection with the Marconi affair, the present unpopularity of the Insurance Bill, etc., the result is not one over which the Liberal party need weep, though the Unionists must rejoice as a matter of tactics.

The Linlithgowshire result, though not a victory, represents an actual and considerable turn-over of votes, and can be made to look more significant by the Opposition statisticians. But it is doubtful whether even this presents any real indication of the swing of the pendulum in Scotland. In December, 1910, Mr. Ure polled 5,835 votes against a Unionist poll of 3,765,—a majority of 2,070. At the previous election his majority was greater by nearly a thousand. The Liberal majority has now fallen to 521, but,—what is very significant,—the actual decline in the Liberal vote is trifling, being a matter of only 220. The change in the majority has been brought about by a very large increase in the Unionist poll representing a figure of 1,300 odd. The significance of this, to those who have studied the psychology of elections, probably is that many voters who previously did not care to oppose a highly popular candidate, who was a distinguished member of the Government, have now come forward to record their votes for the Unionist candidate. Mr. Ure, besides being very popular in the constituency with all parties, was one of the most effective platform speakers in the United Kingdom and there is, no doubt, that the size of his majority, was largely the measure of his own qualities as a candidate. It is not surprising, therefore, and certainly robs the figures of any grave political significance, that a new candidate coming into the field against one who had been before the constituency some time should have failed to make the same impression on the electorate. Altogether, though the Government can ill-afford, of course, any reverses, at present, however unimportant, Liberals have no cause to be downhearted as a result of the Reading and Linlithgow elections.

A COUNCIL FOR THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The institution of a Legislative Council for the Central Provinces, which have hitherto been regarded as a sort of Sleepy Hollow, is certain to stimulate interest in public affairs among the people of that area. Through the Council the people will receive their first serious lessons in political education which, it is to be hoped, will gradually bring them into line with their more advanced neighbours in the other provinces. The Council, which will have the same privileges as the other Councils, will, there is reason to expect, very shortly provide for the adequate representation of all important interests. There are to be 25 members, besides the Chief Commissioner, but for the present only seven will be elected, the Municipalities electing three, the District Boards two, and the landholders two. In addition to these there will be three members for Berar, either to be nominated by the Chief Commissioner or elected by the Municipalities, the District Boards and the landholders respectively. The principle of a non-official majority is, however, secured, although it will be some time, we fear, before election can entirely supplant nomination. Nothing has been mentioned about Mahomedans who, in other Councils, have separate representation, and it may be, therefore, presumed that their representatives will be nominated by the Chief Commissioner. The present C. P. Municipalities and District Boards, to which electorates have been mainly confined, cannot, of course, represent varied interests and elements, but we can, of course, appreciate Government's difficulty, considering present conditions in the Central Provinces, in the creation of a better kind of electorate from among people who have up to now admittedly been somewhat backward in education, in public interest, and, in consequence, an intelligent interest in the administration. But we have every hope that new political rights will stimulate political activity, as the people begin to realise the full extent of the rights accorded to them by the institution of a Council,—rights which more advanced communities, who were prepared for them long ago, obtained after many years of organised and persistent agitation, almost at the point of the bayonet.

The administration of the Central Provinces is conducted by a Chief Commissioner, assisted by three secretaries. The Provinces are divided into four divisions and 18 districts. There are besides fifteen small Feudatory States who are controlled by a Political Agent. The highest court of appeal is the Judicial Commissioner, who has two Additional Commissioners to assist him, one for the Central Provinces, and the other for Berar. The total population in 1911 was estimated at over sixteen millions, of which about six millions spoke Hindi and two millions Marathi, the rest of the population speaking Telugu, Munda and the Dravidian dialects. Nearly ten millions of the population, according to the last Census, are Hindus, two millions Animists, 300,000 Musulmans, 48,000 Jains and 26,000 Christians. The country is essentially agricultural, about 75 per cent. of the people being maintained by agricultural labour. Wheat, linseed, grain, and millets are largely grown, while the most important crop in the province is rice which covers an area of about 7,000 square miles, or 24 per cent. of the total cropped area. Minerals, too, the Province is exceedingly rich in, coal, iron and manganese being abundant in various parts. Among the principal industries are silk-weaving, cotton-weaving, gold and silver work, brass, copper and brass-metal work, and the making of glass bangles, which are worn throughout India among the poorer classes in India. Recently, it may be added, there has been a great advance in the cotton mill industry, there being several mills at Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Hinganghat, Pulgoan and Rajnandgaon. All these are fair indications that the Province has a future, if the people will only take advantage of the new machinery, which Government has now provided for them. Further, Sir Benjamin Robertson, the present Chief Commissioner, who is a man of great administrative experience and possesses, we believe, a real sympathy with all kinds of progress, may, we are confident, be relied upon to help the new Council to be articulate, to justify its existence, and to find for itself a wide sphere of usefulness.

HARDSHIPS ON COASTING STEAMERS.

We commend to the sympathetic consideration of the Committee of Enquiry into the matter of life-saving appliances on ships carrying Indian passengers, which holds its first sitting to-day, a numerously and influentially signed petition containing a list of serious grievances which seem to call for immediate removal. The petitioners claim to speak on behalf of the thousands of passengers who are obliged to travel by the steamers plying between the Port of Bombay and those of Cutch, Kathiawar, Goa and the Konkan. The petitioners point out that for many years they have been labouring under various difficulties and disadvantages and "patiently enduring manifold hardships and privations," while travelling by these coasting steamers,—privations and hardships which could easily have been remedied if a little timely pressure had been put on the steamer companies concerned,—and although the subjects of complaint have been frequently ventilated in the public press, no adequate or satisfactory action has so far been taken. Apart from the question of overcrowding on these boats which often attains, we are told, to the proportions of a scandal, the passengers are carried "between decks," where, owing chiefly to the proximity of the engine, the atmosphere can hardly be considered particularly pleasant or comfortable,—even for third-class passengers! In other respects, too, the companies concerned have hitherto, we fear, been blamably callous to the convenience of passengers. The steamers do not, it is stated, lower ladders, when anchoring off certain ports, for disembarkation. Almost all the ports on the Cutch and Kathiawar coast are open, and the steamers anchor miles off from the shore in deep waters, and the passengers, including females and children, are obliged to get into *Phadavs* or native crafts,—"from port holes and over the railings"! This reprehensible practice where in vogue should, of course, be instantly vetoed, if the danger of people falling into the sea is to be guarded against. Numerous instances can be recalled of passengers being severely injured, while going through such an undesirable process of exit, because some of them are practically lowered like luggage. The petitioners further complain of irregularity of timings, non-provision of shelters for waiting passengers, insufficient and insanitary latrine accommodation and similar instances of careless or bad management, and propose that evidence on these matters be taken,—a suggestion which, we trust, will find ready acceptance. We believe most of the complaints in the petition fall within the province of the powers conferred on Mr. Todhunter's Committee and within the scope of its investigations, which, it is hardly necessary to point out, should be of a thoroughly sifting character.

DAY BY DAY.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will arrive at Victoria Terminus at 11-30 a.m. on Wednesday 26th November. The arrival will be public. A Government Notification will shortly be published with orders for this occasion. The Governor's Levee will be held at Government House at 9-45 p.m. on Saturday 13th December. The usual Government Gazette will shortly be published. Their Excellencies will give a Garden Party on Wednesday, 17th December at 4-30 p.m., and a Full Dress State Ball at 9-45 p.m. on Friday 19th December. There will be dinner parties at Government House every Saturday night. Lady Willingdon arrives in Bombay on a short visit on the 17th November and Their Excellencies visitors' books will be placed in the Secretariat from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. daily (except Sundays) from that date.

Three Important Committees.

Three committee are meeting in Bombay this week to discuss different questions of public importance. The Weights and Measures Committee, appointed by the Government of India, began its sittings in Bombay yesterday but the day's proceedings were not open to the press. Its Chairman, the Hon. Mr. S. R. Arthur, could not attend owing to indisposition and Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Vice-Chairman, presided. The Todhunter Committee, also appointed by the Government of India, to enquire into shipping matters, meets to-day and the Bombay Development Committee appointed by the Local Government, will start its work to-morrow. It is understood that the proceedings of these Committees will be open to the press.

Telegraph Vagaries.

The introduction of "deferred" foreign telegrams despatched at half the rate charged for ordinary foreign messages is undoubtedly a most useful concession, which must be largely availed of by those who occasionally have to cable short messages in plain language, when a few hours' delay in transit is not of material import. The advantages attached to the privilege will, however, soon disappear if the public are to be hampered by senseless obstructions introduced through the incapacity or ignorance of receiving clerks in charge. A well-known citizen of Bombay deputed a friend in Scotland to secure a house for him. A reply by letter came to hand in due course, giving particulars of a likely residence, accompanied by a request to the Bombay man to cable the word "secure" if it suited him, or "refuse," if otherwise. Last Friday the word "secure" was submitted for transmission, accompanied with the required signed declaration stating "the above telegram is entirely in plain language (the language used being English) and that it does not bear any meaning other than that which appears on the face of it. . . . " The receiving clerk in charge refused point-blank to accept the message, on the grounds the word "secure" in its isolated, naked form might refer to anything, and was capable of being very widely interpreted. To save any further annoyance or trouble the word "house" was added and paid for. The sender of the message adds, "I do not quite see that I should be charged an extra word for no earthly reason." If this kind of thing is to be persisted in, the Telegraph administrations will have to compile a dictionary of select words which have a restricted significance, to satisfy the idiosyncrasies of their punctilious clerks. Otherwise the utility of a popular concession will soon be nullified.

Ambitious Japan.

The progress of the merchant service in Japan is evidenced by the latest boat of the N. Y. K., which is now on its maiden trip to England. The Katari Maru is a 10,600 ton liner, built in Japan, and besides a cargo-carrying capacity of 10,000 tons has accomodation for over a hundred first class, as many second class, and about 175 third class passengers. She has a speed of 16½ knots, is built to provide a maximum of light and air space, and has besides other modern innovations, a swimming bath and a children's play room. Four other boats of this type are being built, and when they are ready the Company hope to inaugurate a weekly service to London. Sixteen years ago th Company opened its European service with boats of 5,000 tons. The President of the Company in a recent speech called attention to boats of 50,000 tons running on the Atlantic, and urged that improvements should be affected in Japanese shipbuilding to keep pace with modern progress.

"A Century In India."

In connection with the American-Marathi celebrations which have been going on in Bombay, and will be recontinued for three days at Ahmedabad, these firm believers in the propagation of Christianity, as well as any other thing in this world by means of printed matter sewn broad-cast, have a largely bound stock of interesting and well got-up literature which some of them were distributing in the streets of Bombay last night. Amongst this literature is a daintily bound and illustrated booklet entitled "A Century in India," which contains a brief but interesting history of the Missions' work since 1813 as well as statistics in the form of tables. The book gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the work done period by period during the past hundred years and is written by Mr. William Hazen, a member of a well-known American family, who has been connected with the Society. Starting with an account of the difficulties encountered by the pioneers of the movement, their period of experiment followed after twenty years by a further period of reorganisation and adjustment terminate in an account of the more complete work in plague and famine relief and industrial and educational reform which has been going on since the eighties. The book, which contains a good map of the district covered by the Society's workers, also gives a series of concise allusions to the work of leading American and Indian workers and an account of the different early converts, from the first who was a Hyderabad Mussalman to one Mashobra a converted robber of note, whose photograph certainly suggests memories of past *coups*.

Early Opposition.

The story of how the first two converted Bombay Brahmans had to be transferred for their own safety from that town to another sphere, as one of them was severely assaulted by his quondam co-religionists, and other accounts of the early trials met with, all tend to show that, whatever may be thought as to the religious opinions of the missionaries, they were sincere and brave men who carried out many reforms for the good of the people in spite of abuse with much self-sacrifice. The statistics of the work of conversion, as it has advanced in all its branches during the periods of five years since the inception of the Society, show steady progress and increase of numbers year by year. The roll of missionaries, past and present, shows that 174 ladies and gentlemen from America have come to India during the whole period of the work. An index at the end facilitates one in more fully deriving any necessary information from a most replete book of reference.

Bhatias and Sea Voyage.

The anniversary of the Bombay Bhatia Mitra Mandal was celebrated on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Lukhmidas Ravji Tairsey, Chairman of the Mandal. The gathering was noteworthy for the welcome it accorded to three prominent members of the Community, including an ex-Sheriff of Bombay, who recently returned from a visit to England and whom the orthodox section were unwilling to readmit to caste. The three gentlemen, Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau, Narotam Morarji Goculdas and Gordhandas Damodar Pamani attended the meeting, and the Chairman said that the Mandal which worked for the progress of the Community was overjoyed to receive them back with open arms.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatau thanked the Mandal and its members on behalf of himself and his other England-returned colleagues and said that it was very kind of them to have expressed so much sympathy and feeling for them. Some of the members of the Mandal had invited them while they were in England to a dinner on their return. He had not accepted it to avoid a split in the Community. It was with that view that he had submitted to the Sethia committee although he questioned their authority. For any acts of omissions in his daily devotions and duties while away from home he had decided to take a Prayschit, after which he would gladly join with them in a dinner. Certain members of the Mandal strongly criticised the arbitrary procedure of the Sethia committee and expressed a desire that the same should either be mended or ended.

Dr. Parakh's Hospital.

The fourth annual report of Dr. Parakh's Hospital for Women and Children is a record of satisfactory progress. During the past year, the Hospital was shifted into a commodious building in Khetwadi Main Road, This building, which is provided with all hygienic and sanitary arrangements, accommodates thirty beds. Besides an Operation room, Labour ward and Sterilisation room, there is separate accommodation for first-class patients. From September 1912 to 1913, 331 patients were admitted into the hospital for pre-maternity, maternity and othor ailments peculiar to women and children. An absolutely separate department is allotted to charitable work. Thirty patients were treated absolutely free of charge and fifty at half the usual rates, in the section towards the support of which Rs. 19,000 were received in donations.

"Gondolas of the East."

The railway from Quilon to Trivandrum, which has just been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will largely affect a picturesque, if at times inconvenient, mode of travel in Travancore. Though the bullock *bandy* is used a great deal, and a motor bus plies from Trivandrum to Nagercoil, the "wallam," a wooden boat, with a *kajan* awning, is by far the most popular means of transit. The numerous back-water lakes, connected by rivers and canals, from a waterway through the length and breadth of the State. Travancore is a land of two springs and two monsoons, and the waterways wind through fields that never lose their green, and reclining in the luxury of the "gondola of the East" one is able to appreciate in an enhanced degree the tropical luxuriance of its vegetation and the multi-coloured plumage of its birds, with the sea rumbling its accompaniment in the distance. What the "wallam" as a means of transit gains in its appeal to the aesthetic it loses in utility, for, if the man who poles it along is sturdy and energetic, four or even five miles an hour may be averagd, while the usual time taken in travelling from Quilon to Trivandrum, a distance about thirty miles, is twelve hours!

Silk-Farms in Mysore.

The Mysore Government is to be congratulated on the appointment of an Italian expert to take charge of sericulture operations in that State. Measured by the value of its out-turn, sericulture is, next to agriculture, the most important industry in Mysore. But during the past two or three years it has been declining rapidly owing to the spread of disease among the silkworms. Remedial measures have, of course, been taken, and improvements made in the methods of reeling and converting the raw silk into a marketable commodity. With the assistance of the Manager of the Tata Silk Farm at Bangalore, now controlled by the Salvation Army, preliminary experiments have been conducted to ascertain whether improvements could be profitably introduced into the reeling of silk for the local market. A considerable quantity of cocoons was purchased at different times in Channapatna some of which was reeled locally, and the balance sent to the Silk Farm, where the reeling was done on the system introduced by the Japanese experts imported by the late Mr. J. N. Tata. Sanction has further been accorded to the establishment of a silk filature in Channapatna and the reeling machinery is now being constructed in the Industrial School in that place.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE PRINCE TO VISIT RUSSIA.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN BETROTHAL.

THE LATE MR. BROOKFIELD.

MR. PHILPOTTS' NEW PLAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

By the time this letter is in print the contractor responsible for the renovation of Buckingham Palace will be clear of the building. At the moment the finishing touches are being given to the huge ornament over the central arch. Those who have not watched the progress of the work can have little conception of the vast improvement that the new front has made to the general appearance of the Mall. His Majesty has announced his desire to celebrate the completion of the work by entertaining the workmen employed at a great dinner. This means the banqueting of over four hundred guests. At present no arrangements have been made, but it is likely that a large drill hall close to the Palace will be taken for the occasion.

I am glad to hear that King George has conferred a Knighthood on Mr. Charles Stewart Addis, joint manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. This is a welcome precedent for the highly deserving class, the bank managers have hitherto been badly treated as regards honours. They have always been conferred on directors and owners of private banks.

It is hoped that the Prince of Wales will be able to visit Russia next year, purely in his private capacity and for the experience that he will gain for the benefit of that "travelled" education that his parents are so anxious that he shall acquire. H. R. H. will, in the event of the journey taking place, travel incognito, and though his cousin, the Czar, is not likely to allow his departure to occur without some mark of his esteem and affection, the conferring of decorations and holding of formal ceremonies are to be tabooed as far as possible. H. R. H. will make the journey in the spring. The Prince's younger brother John does not enjoy the same excellent health as Their Majesties' other children; in fact his delicacy is causing his parents some anxiety. Her Majesty is extremely fond of this son and has decided to keep him near her as much as possible until he grows stronger. The doctors are of the opinion that he will outgrow this early delicacy.

A SOCIETY SENSATION.

Quite a sensation has been caused in society by the announcement that Lord Redesdale's third son, Mr. John Mitford has become engaged to one of Germany's greatest heiresses,—probably the greatest. The annual income of Marianne von Friedlander—Fuld will be over £150,000. Her origin is Jewish, but a few years ago her family were converted to Christianity. Mr. Mitford has for some years been connected with a Hamburg banking house, and is a member of King Edward's Anglo-German Committee. The young lady is twenty-one years of age. The fortune of the Mitfords was made by an ancestor of the present Lord Redesdale as a London merchant in the seventeenth century. But the family is a very old one and was in possession of Mitford Castle in the days of Edward the Confessor.

Of Fraulein Friedlander-Fuld's father it can truly be said that he is a self-made man. The coal business out of which his huge fortune has been made was on the verge of bankruptcy when he took it over. It is but a few years ago that the family came to Berlin,—of which the father is the richest citizen,—and took a magnificent house. Seven years ago Herr Friedlander was elevated to the Prussian nobility, while both Prince Henry and the Crown Prince have been constant visitors at the house.

CHARLIE BROOKFIELD.

The censor of plays to the Lord Chamberlain, who died this week, will be better remembered as Charlie Brookfield, the Bohemian, than in connection with the official appointment he accepted but two years ago. Mr. Brookfield was the son of a London clergyman and prebendary of St. Paul's, who numbered such historic men of genius as Tennyson, Carlyle, Thackeray, Charles Kingsley, and Charles Dickens among his intimate friends.

Theologically, or one should rather say ecclesiastically, the late Canon Brookfield was of the miliant Protestant school of Kingsley and Dean Stanley, which makes it all the more interesting that his son should have been received into the Roman communion of the Catholic church during the latter years of his life. Charles Brookfield was educated for the Bar, but early showed a preference for a Bohemian life and adopted the stage as a profession. He was an actor of distinction, if not of great parts, and incidentally added to his income by scholarly, if lightly wrtten articles to the "Saturday Review" and other journals. His wit, which was celebrated, became less acid as time mellowed his temperament, but in earlier days his tongue was bitter and often left an incurable sting with those at whom his wit was directed. One of our best-known comedians of the Victorian era was an extremely small officious looking man, and in his dress suit looked for all the world like a perky little piano-tuner. One night Brookfield entered the Beefsteak Club looking very tired and the paint of the theatre still lingering on his cheek. The perky little comedian, in immaculate evening dress, was seated in a huge armchair smoking an expensive brand of cigar. "Where have you been to Brookfield?" he asked, no doubt knowing full well. "To the theatre, of which I am heartily tired and sick!" said Mr. Brookfield. "My dear fellow" said the little man, "you are clever, why do you paint your face and appear behind the footlights for a salary. Why don't you imitate me, and sit at a piano in your dress suit! I am making a fortune." Mr. Brookfield looked at his friend with acid contempt: "Because" he retorted, "I can't look so damned funny in my dress suit." Mr. Brookfield's brother, Colonel Brookfield, now in the consular service but at one time a member of Parliament for Sussex, tried to dissuade him against adopting the stage as a profession, but the will of the younger man prevailed. That the spirit of art and the passion for Bohemia is innate in the family is further evidenced by the fact that a son of the Colonel himself, is an artist of promising ability and marked originality. The late Mr. Brookfield's mother was the original from which Thackeray drew his Amena Osborne in "Vanity Fair." She was a niece of Hallam the historian. Mrs. Charles Brookfield is a writer of merit, perhaps her most entertaining work being "The Cambridge Apostles" which tells the story of the Anglican set to which her father-in-law and the Kingsleys belonged. For many years the late Charles Brookfield had been known to have been suffering from consumption.

MR. ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, brother of the famous statesman and chairman of the great firm of Kynochs Limited, is among those whose death occurred this week. The fact reminds one of a common fallacy concerning this remarkable family. The general impression is that Joseph Chamberlian was a man of genius who made fame and fortune in Birmingham and brought his brothers up with him. As a matter of fact the late Mr. "Dick" Chamberlain, M.P. was as good a business man as his celebrated brother, and the late Arthur Chamberlain was the cleverest business man of the family. They had not of course the political genius of the ex-Colonial Secretary, but were in every sense responsible for their own success as men of business and local importance. They were all the sons of a well-to-do man who had been well-known as a member of the City. or London Corporation. Chamberlain had advantages over his brothers, inasmuch as more time and money was devoted to his education when a boy. The late Mr. Arthur Chamberlain was largely assisted in his business by his daughters, ladies of marked ability. Like his brother Richard, Sir Edward Clarke, and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., he always affected a red tie. As a free trader, he was the ex-Colonial Secretary's chief political opponent at Birmingham during recent years.

NOTABLE PLAY.

It is pleasant to be able to chronicle something serious in the way of dramatic news from London. In referring to the great work that Miss Horniman is doing in keeping alive the higher spirit of the drama one speaks of artistic successes with little chance of a run. For instance on Monday night this lady produced at the Court Theatre a play by Mr. Eden Philpotts that tells the story of peasant life in the West of England, with all its tragedies and strong human passions. The daughter of a small general dealer near Dartmoor has two lovers, one the great strong masterful man of muscle, full of animal strength and spirits; the other the transcendalist who idealises the woman of his choice and places her on the pinnacle of his imagination. It is not difficult for those who know womankind to guess which man is chosen. The transcendalist is arrested for the murder of a brutal old village tyrant, though Hester learns that the real culprit is her husband. She begs him for the sake of the unborn child and her own happiness to keep his secret; but the great, laughing man of muscle and life knew a higher conception of his duty and writes a confession, and goes away to the moors to kill himself. In the meanwhile the falsely accused man kills himself in prison. Then do the couple decide to keep their secret. Of course it requires some experience of Mr. Philpotts, power and insight in dealing with this kind of subject to realise the force and effect of this play, which was admirably acted. These fine studies of human character and passion are rare on our stage and when produced are killed by the wretched level of the public taste at the present time.

ABOUT CIRCUSES.

Since Hengler's circus in Argyll Street, off Regent Street, was closed and the Palladium Theatre built on the site, London has been without a real hippodrome, though the house of varieties bearing that title was, as its name implies, originally built for equestrain entertainment. Now it is announced that we are once more to have a circus of our own. The fact is interesting for, though America and the Continent have possessed many of these places of amusement since the last in London was closed, it is interesting to note that it was in the English metropolis that the first circus was conceived. At the end of the Eighteenth century Astley's was founded on the Surrey side of the River and for nearly a hundred years was one of the most celebrated entertainments in Europe. Queen Victoria in her early days was a patron, and it was there that King Edward, then Prince of Wales, learned a secret of the trade that filled him with amusement. "Where did you get that White Elephant"? he asked Mr. Lord George Sanger who was then running the house. Evidently H. R. H. suspected something. "I will not deceive my future King" replied the showman, "I give him a coat of whitewash every morning!"

The original Astley had been in the army and started an equestrian entertainment with his charger, with the help of a drum, two pipes and a clown named Porter. He very soon had nineteen circuses in London, Paris and elsewhere. Not only was London the first home of the circus, but the late Mr. L. G. Sanger in his book declared that England had little to learn from the boastful American showman, Barnum he said learned all his tricks from England. At the risk of wandering outside the scope of a letter like this, I must mention an amusing story told by Mr. Sanger. When Lord Beaconsfield was on his way back from the Berlin Congress Sanger's circus was in Brussels. The sagacious showman met the great statesman at the station, accompanied by the circus band, which played "See the Conquering Hero, Comes!" "Oh dear!" said Beaconsfield, with a pained expression as the showman approached his carriage "I thought it was an English band."

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN TREATY AND BALKAN STATES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The All-India Moslem League lately submitted a representation to the India Office, urging that Government should obtain from the Balkan States a recognition of the binding nature of international obligations under the Treaty of Berlin, guaranteeing full religious and civil liberty and equality to all sections of the population, and an assurance of their faithful fulfilment. It was pointed out that such action on the part of the British Government, while benefitting not only the Moslem population but also all scattered minorities throughout the Balkan States, would be welcomed by Indian Moslems as a special proof of the sympathy and consideration of the British Government to them in their anxieties.

TURKO-GREEK NEGOTIATIONS.

HOPES OF SPEEDY SETTLEMENT DISAPPOINTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ATHENS, Nov. 10.

After numerous delays the Turkish peace delegates have received the long-awaited instructions from Constantinople, but these have, for the moment, disappointed the hopes of a speedy settlement, as the Porte not only makes no concessions but formulates fresh demands. The Greek Foreign Minister has declined to discuss the latter pending their consideration by the Cabinet.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung," discussing the situation regarding Turkey and Greece, says that the aspirations of individual Balkan States are not serious so long as the Powers do not allow themselves to be enticed into partisanship, and this will not occur. The paper endorses the utterances of Sir Edward Grey at Newcastle and of the Russian Premier in Paris.

RAILWAYS IN ASIA MINOR.

CONNECTIONS WITH PERSIAN AND OTHER SYSTEMS.

(Reuter Telegram).

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In an interview with Reuter's representative in Berlin, Djavid Pasha, who has arrived there from Constantinople, stated that negotiations regarding railway development in Asia Minor were progressing although there were a number of difficulties, technical and otherwise, which would absorb much time. The negotiations would probably not be completed before the end of November.

He was at present discussing with the Deutsche Bank, as the representatives of the Anatolian and Bagdad Railway Companies, plans for the section between Bagdad and Basra, and for a branch to Kanekin, connecting with the future Russian railways in Persia; also for the German lines between Bulgurlu and Sivas and Angora and Sivas, joining up the French line between Samsun and Ergene. Other branches were also contemplated.

Djavid Pasha believes that the French will be in a more favourable position regarding freights for Eastern Asia Minor, because the cargo destined for Sivas will choose the cheap sea route to Samsun in preference to the Angora-Sivas line.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

PLEA FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, speaking at a meeting at Edinburgh in furtherance of Home Rule for Scotland, said the present method of conducting Scottish business was ridiculous.

He advocated a Scottish Legislature with the widest franchise which should be extended to women.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL FLIGHT.

M. DAUCOURT HELD UP AT CHATALJA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A storm has compelled M. Daucourt to land at Chatalja.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

REPEAL OF CONTINUOUS VOYAGE CLAUSE URGED.

APPEAL TO DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VICTORIA, (British Columbia), Nov. 9.

A mass meeting of Indians telegraphed to the Duke of Connaught, Sir Edward Grey and Lord Hardinge seeking their influence to secure the repeal of the clause in the Immigration Law which prevents Indians from entering Canada unless they have made a continuous voyage thereto from the country of their birth. This they say is now impossible, there being no steamship line between India and Canada.

ASIATICS IN TRANSVAAL.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE TO STOP ENTRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VOLKRUST, Nov. 9.

A Vigilance Committee has been appointed in order forcibly to prevent the further entry of Asiatics.

CHARGES OF INTIMIDATION.

DURBAN, Nov. 10.

Indians employed in Durban are in a most unsettled condition. They allege that they are being daily intimidated. The coal trade is much inconvenienced, several mines being practically stopped.

"TIRED AND FOOTSORE" 2,000 MORE ARRESTED.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 10.

Two thousand Indians, tired and footsore, have been arrested at Balfour, where three special trains were in readiness to take them back to Natal.

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.

A large public meeting, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis, was held here this evening. More than four thousand rupees were collected on the spot for the passive resisters in South Africa.

CONTRIBUTION TO BENGAL SOUTH AFRICAN LEAGUE.

Sir Tarak Nath Palit, has contributed Rs. 1,000, and Kumar Orun Chunder Singh of Paikpara Rs. 500 to the Bengal South African League, aid of the Passive Resistance struggle in South Africa.

AFRICAN GOLD INDUSTRY.

GENERAL DECLINE DUE TO LABOUR TROUBLES.

(Reuter Telegram).

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Native labour in Johannesburg is still declining, there being 3,352 less employed in October than in September. The general decline in the gold industry, due to the troubles in the summer, is strongly reflected in the report of the Consolidated Goldfields Company, including a reduction of dividend and heavy depreciation of the Company's property.

ILL-TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN COLONIES.

PROTEST FROM DHULIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Nov. 10.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dhulia was held yesterday evening in the Vijayananda Theatre under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Upasani and the following resolutions proposed by Messrs. Garud and seconded by Mr. Kotwal were passed unanimously:—

This meeting feels keenly that rights of equal citizenship should be denied to loyal British subjects in the British Colonies and humbly prays that the Government of India will be pleased to adopt all measures to secure them.

This meeting strongly protests against the ill-treatment accorded to loyal Indians in South Africa and fully sympathises with their sufferings and appeals to the citizens for liberal pecuniary help to their countrymen in their heroic struggle for the assertion of their legitimate claims as loyal British subjects.

A committee was appointed for collecting subscriptions.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN COLONIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLOMBIA, Nov. 10

Two thousand labourers on the Vancouver-Fort George Railway have struck for a minimum wage of four dollars for an eight hour day, and the release of miners imprisoned during the recent strike.

WELLINGTON, Nov. 10.

The Secretary of the Labour Federation announces that all Unions in Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin will be called out to-day.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The death is announced of Sir Frederick Young.

VICEROY AT MYSORE.

DRIVE IN A KHEDDAH.

INSPECTION OF ARMOURY.

(Associated Press.)

KHEDDAH CAMP, Nov. 10.

Yesterday morning after breakfast Their Excellencies accompanied by His Highness and the Yuvaraja motored to the Palace and were shown over the armoury which contains a fine collection of old swords and firearms, two of the most interesting relics being the sword of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan. Their Excellencies were then shown His Highness's jewellery and the Throne which is supposed to have been presented by the Emperor Aurangzebe to the Ambassadors of Chikka Deva Raja for their Prince in 1699. It was used by him and his successors up to the time of Tippoo Sultan and was found in a lumber room when Seringapatam was taken by the British. It is very remarkable, being made of fig wood overlaid with ivory which was later on plated with gold and silver and carved with Hindu figures.

At 2 p.m. Their Excellencies left the Government House by motor accompanied by His Highness and the Yuvaraja for the Kheddah Camp, a run of about 45 miles. On either side of the road as on the way to Gaersoppa the trees were painted with red and white stripes as a sign of welcome and all the villages in the route turned out to greet Their Excellencies. A few miles short of the camp the motors were stopped to enable His Excellency to inspect a section of the Mysore transport bullock carts. The camp was reached at 4-45 p.m. Here over 100 large tents have been pitched in an open clearing in the middle of the bamboo jungle with roads and even gardens artistically laid out. Their Excellencies had a quiet tea and then motored on about five mile to a stockade near the river into which a herd of wild elephants which were on the opposite bank were to be driven. The party watched the operation from a well concealed platform. Close to the stockade straight below them lay the river about a hundred yards wide and as Their Excellencies arrived a herd of about sixty wild elephants appeared out of the jungle on the opposite side behind them though as yet invisible.

A PERFECT PANDEMONIUM.

An army of beaters kept-up a terrific din with rattles and tom-toms while to further terrorise the herd were some thirty "koonkies" or tame elephants ridden by "mahouts" carrying lighted torches. The elephants after several attempts to break back through the line finally faced the water, an enormous tusker, the father of the herd hastening the footsteps of the laggard with well directed butts. No sooner was the herd in the river than the whole crowds of beaters rushed down to the bank creating a perfect pandemonium. Once across the herd was immediately turned down the stream by another body of beaters creating the same uproar and then passed within a few yards of the platform on which Their Excellencies stood. For about a quarter of a mile they were hustled down the river, every passage up the bank and into the jungle being blocked by stout bamboo stockade, until finally they spied the entrance into the jungle left open for them and immediately turned aside into it. By this time it had become too dark to see any further operations and the Viceregal party left the stockade at 7 p.m., for the camp. The success of the drive has been phenomenal for in no previous Kheddah have so many wild elephants been successfully driven across the river and into the stockade before dark. Not the least interesting feature of the drive was the way the cows helped the young elephants, of whom there were a great many, across the river by passing their trunks underneath, their bodies and conveying them safely over the deep places. Besides the herd of 60 wild elephants there were two other herds already penned in large stockades one of about forty and the other 28. The total perimeter of the outer stockade in which the smaller stockades are contained is about 15 miles.

MOPLA POLICE MURDER CASE.

TWO ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The "Madras Mails" Tinnevelly correspondent telegraphs:—"Mr. D. G. Walles I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly delivered juddgment on Saturday in a case of murder in which two Mopla police constables of Palamcottah reserve station were charged with fatally stabbing a fellow constable. The facts briefly were that in a criminal case brought against them in a local Sub-Magistrate's Court recently, the deceased appeared as a witness against both the accused. On account of this the deceased was stabbed from either side by the accused causing instantaneous death. The Judge convicted both the accused and sentenced them to death.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

VERDICT ON GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY.

MR. BONAR LAW'S VIEW.

PARTY PRESS COMMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Bonar Law has telegraphed to Captain Wilson that, after Linlithgow, the wonderful victory at Reading is a plain intimation to Government that their Irish policy is impossible.

Comments on the elections follow purely on party lines.

"Linlithgow is splendid. Reading is magnificent" is the keynote of the Unionist comments, which declare that it would be sheer madness for Government to ignore the warnings against Home Rule.

On the contrary, the Liberals maintain that local factors and the unpopularity of the Insurance Act are mainly responsible for the losses.

The "Times" says the results show that the country does not like the policy which is leading to civil war.

The "Morning Post" says that the Ministers cannot continue to be opposed to the demands for general election.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "If the Government now makes an offer to Ulster it will have to be on generous, lines."

The "Daily Mail" says: "In the face of such verdicts no Government would attempt to use armed force in Ulster."

The "Standard" says: "The results are a staggering blow to Government."

The "Daily Chronicle" declares that the elections were fought mainly on the Insurance Act. Home Rule had little place in the mouths of speakers.

The "Daily News" does not believe that the results indicate any anti-Government "tidal wave." The paper declares that the mandate of Government has been maintained.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY RESEARCH.

OFFICIAL COMMITTEE TO ADVISE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Mr. Samuel has appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of the State making provision for research work in wireless telegraphy, and possibly also in ordinary telegraphy and telephony.

CRUISE OF AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

FLAGSHIP RECEIVES AN OVATION AT MALTA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Nine American battleships have arrived in the Mediterranean for a cruise, and are visiting various ports. The Flagship "Wyomind" was given an ovation at Malta.

MISHAP TO S. S. UMONA.

ASHORE IN A FOG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The steamer Umona, Bombay for Aberdeen, went ashore off Sunderland in a dense fog. She was floated off and towed into the river. It is expected that she will be able to proceed with pumps on board.

A PATHETIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The multi-millionaire Mr. Vincent Astor is engaged to his former playmate Miss Helen Huntington, heiress to the millionaire.

MR. TAGORE'S SCHOOL AT BOLEPUR.

WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN LADY TO JOIN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

It is now definitely stated that Mrs. Moody, wife of the late Mr. W. V. Moody, an American poet and play wright, who has become a disciple of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, is coming out to India to be one of the members of the "Shanti Niketan." She will take the place of Sister Nivedita in social service work among Hindu ladies.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

RECRUITMENT IN SURVEY AND POLICE.

SIR CHAS. CLEVELAND ON LOW SALARIES.

MANY POSTS WITH MORE PAY SHOULD GO TO INDIANS.

R. E. MEN THE MOST EFFICIENT.

FIRST COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

The survey of India Department was under examination before the first Committee of the Public Services Commission which resumed work this morning.

WOOLWICH AND CHATHAM TRAINING PREFERRED.

Captain Lennox-Connyngham, Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey, was the first witness examined. Replying to Lord Islington, he gave a detailed account of the work done by Superintendents, Extra Assistant Superintendents etc., in the Survey Departments. He was in favour of recruiting Royal Engineers for the Imperial Service. It might sound as a prejudiced opinion, he being a Royal Engineer officer himself, but he would say there was no prejudice in what he said. In his opinion Royal Engineers were better trained at Woolwich and Chatham. The Royal Engineer officers liked service in the Survey Department. In the Indian Army, there was a distinct tendency of preventing officers from leaving the Army for joining the Survey Department. In reply to another question, the witness said that the examinations which the Royal Engineer officers had to pass at Chatham and the certificates which they got from the Commandant were good tests of their fitness. He thought a period of three years for probationary training would be better and he was opposed to any kind of reduction of the probationary period.

BETTER MEN FOR PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Regarding the rules of admission to the Provincial Service, witness found it difficult to say whether these were satisfactory. He always thought whether it would not be possible to recruit better men by some other means. He found promotion from subordinate rank was satisfactory on the average but the number of such promotions was not very large.

In answer to further questions Col. Lennox-Connyngham said he would be opposed to the idea of promoting men from the Upper Subordinate ranks merely as a reward at the end of long service, but he would like to promote young men with distinct ability even if their education was not of a very superior kind.

Mr. Gokhale:—The Public Service Commission of 1886 reported that the service should be a service having tendency to contract (*sic*) and that the cadre should accordingly be reduced; how is it then that the cadre which was formerly fixed at 40 has since 1910 been raised to 55?

Col. Connyngham:—The view of the Commission of 1886 is disputable. If I may say so, the work has no tendency to decrease. The increase in the cadre was made on the recommendation of the committee which investigated the subject in 1905.

Mr. Gokhale:—Was not the first survey work taken ten years ago and what is being done now in resurveying?—It is true there are parts that have never been surveyed. Resurveying on a more scientific basis has been taken up now.

DUTIES IN TIME OF WAR.

In answer to Mr. Sly, witness gave an account of the duties of the Survey Department as such in time of war. He was in favour of manning the Survey Department with officials of the Indian Army, particularly the Imperial Service. He further said that the total number of charges had increased in the course of the last twenty years. He did not think Study leave to Europe for learning methods of Survey work in operation in European countries would be of much advantage, because the practice of survey in this country was quite different from that of Europe.

Mr. Madge:—Is it any part of your scheme to exclude members of the domiciled community when you suggest that non-commissioned officers of the Indian Army should be recruited in the Survey Department.

Col. Connyngham:—My whole object is to set up an organisation which will be most efficient to carry on the work in the Survey Department. I think Royal Engineer officers are the most efficient.

REDUCTION OF IMPERIAL OFFICERS.

Captain Gwyn, R.E., the second witness examined in reply to the Chairman, said, he thought that the Dehra Dun course was too easy, they were left too much to themselves. He was there only for eight months, the course was supposed to be for a year.

Mr. Ewing, representative of the Provincial Service said there was very little inducement given to men at present in the Survey Department to make them work hard. He thought, considering the number of officers in survey parties, they were undermanned. He would suggest for instance, that instead of two there ought to be one Imperial officer.

In reply to Mr. Sly witness said, that in his scheme of reduction of Imperial officers, he meant that there was no necessity of seventeen Assistant Superintendents holding Imperial appointments. In his opinion six or seven Assistant Superintendents would be quite enough. That would serve the purpose of keeping enough officers under training.

Mr. Gokhale asked witness if when the strength of the cadre was forty any officers were required for frontier work etc. On the witness's reply in the affirmative, he asked him if the number of officers was found sufficient for the work of the Department. Witness believed that no deficiency of officers was experienced in those days.

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL QUALIFICATIONS ALIKE.

Mr. Saulad Hamad was the last witness of the Survey Department examined by the First Committee. In reply to the Chairman he said he stood first in the competitive examination in his year. He would like more Indians being recruited in the Provincial Service. He would lay down that half should be Indian and half Anglo-Indians. He did not think it was necessary to send Indians to Europe to learn any work of the Survey Department. There was enough scope to learn in this country. He thought that qualifications of the Imperial and Provincial officers were the same. There might be only this difference that the Imperial officers were superior in educational qualifications, but departmental qualifications were the same and the former was of some advantage in scientific departments.

In the course of evidence he mentioned that the Government of India laid down that the strength of Imperial officers in the Survey Department should be thirty-eight. The Survey Committee of 1904-05 stated that Provincial Service men were unfit to hold independent charges of parties, and consequently the strength was recommended to be raised to fifty-five, but a Departmental Committee presided over by Colonel Burraid in 1910 came to the conclusion that the Provincial Service men were quite fit to hold charges of parties.

HIGH INDIAN EDUCATIVE STANDARD POSSIBLE.

In reply to Mr. Gokhale, witness stated that it was possible to give such higher education to Indians in this country as the Imperial Officers started with. Arrangements could be made at Dehra Dun, and such education could meet the requirements of the military. Witness further said, that instead of one appointment going to Indians in the Provincial Service as at present, he would have two such appointments given to Indians. Finally he strongly advocated competitive examination.

Sir Valentine Chirol:—Don't you think that in England the training establishments for the Army can give training in surveying work. In India special institutions have to be started for the purpose and would therefore be very expensive?—The desired training could be easily provided at any of the existing colleges at Sibpur, Roorkee, etc.

ECOND COMMITTEE.

HIGHER POSTS FOR INDIANS IN POLICE.

The Second Committee of the Public Services Commission resumed its sittings today, under the presidency of Lord Ronaldshay.

Evidence from the Police departments was taken and the witnesses included Sir Charles Cleveland, Director of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Sir Edward French, Inspector-General of Police, the Punjab, and Mr. W. G. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Punjab. Mr. Wallace, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, and Mr. Aga Ali Ruza Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Punjab, were the co-opted members of the Committee.

Sir Charles Cleveland was the first witness. He said that the present system of recruiting the police which came into force in 1906 was an improvement on the system which preceded it. It gives a better personnel and generally speaking he was quite satisfied with it. On the average the recruit was satisfactory. Some undesirables occasionally got in, but there was no royal road to such appointments.

Chairman:—How would you consider the system of nomination by the Secretary of State in consultation with a board?

Witness:—It might be an improvement, but I do not attach great importance to it.

The witness continuing, said that there were very few instances of domiciled Europeans being appointed directly to superior ranks. The power to do this should be retained.

SALARIES OF KOTWALSHIP.

Discussing the appointment of Indian officers, witness said: "I consider as a career for Indians, the Police Force is insufficient. I consider there are a great many posts in the Police which ought to be held by Indians at a much higher pay than they now get. I would instance the Kotwalships in big cities. I think it is a scandal that the Kotwalships in big cities should be held on such small pay. An Indian ought to be able to have a good career in the Police. While making these appointments I would not limit the posts held by Englishmen.

Turning to the question of pensions, witness said he thought officers should retire at the age of fifty unless he could be retained on the ground of unusual fitness or in the interests of the State.

The Chairman said that from the memoranda submitted he gathered there was a feeling against what was described as the system of secret complaint.

Witness:—I do not know what they are alluding to unless it be to the system of confidential reports.

Chairman:—If a statement is made in a confidential report to a man's disadvantage, is he given an opportunity to defend himself?

Witness:—If telling a man would be of benefit to him he is told, but he is not told lest his feelings should be hurt.

Replying to Sir Murray Hammick, witness said that the popularity of the Provincial Police had decreased. He thought that the present age at which a Police Officer came to this country was satisfactory. In cross-examination by another member of the Committee, witness answered a question relating to leave. He said he knew of a case in which an officer had taken only six weeks' leave in forty-eight years; amid laughter, witness added: "I thought he was malingering."

Ramsey Macdonald:—From your special knowledge do you think there could be improvement in the training of young officers?

Witness:—I would like to see him a better lawyer and a better linguist. Witness did not advocate the sending Home of Officers on study leave.

Replying to Sir Theodore Morrison, Sir Charles said that the posts now held by inspectors ought to be held by Deputy Superintendents. This would increase opportunities for good career open to Indian officers. Witness did not wish a blending of Imperial and Provincial forces.

The next witness called was Sir Edward French. During the previous witnesses' evidence a number of police officers and several ladies were present. Sir Edward in his evidence said he was not in favour of recruiting more Indians than at present for the higher branches of the Service. Turning to the question of conditions, he said they had no difficulty just now in getting the class of men they required but there would be difficulty in the years to come. It was not so much a question that the amount of pay required attention as the method of pay and promotion. Witness preferred the filling of the higher branches by promotion in the case of Indian officers, as an officer so promoted would be treated with a greater measures of public respect than one appointed by examination.

Ramsey Macdonald questioned witness as to the effects on candidates of cramming for examinations. Witness said that in thePunjab the influence of crammers was not apparent. He considered the province had been fortunate in its officers. Replying to further questions witness said that he would not like to see an Indian as a Superintendent of Police. In order to compensate him for barring him from such a post he would increase his pay. He thought there was no sign at present that the Indian Police Service was unpopular with Englishmen.

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal:—Do you think that an increase in the police and increase in expenditure since the Police Commission of 1905, has had any appreciable effect on the enormous volume of crime in the Punjab?

Witness:—It depends on whether you are talking about reported crime or actual crime. They are entirely different. I expect more reported crime to go on. The better the police the more crime is reported.

Mr. Chaubal:—An opinion is held by many that the assimilation in larger numbers of the Indians into the higher branches would have the effect of decreasing the volume of crime. What is your view?

Witness,—I do not think there would be any effect at all.

COLOUR BAR EVIDENCE "IN CAMERA."

Before the Second Committee after the luncheon interval, Mr. T. Pette said he represented the Imperial Branch of the Service in the Punjab and also the officers of the N. W. Provinces. He said he was a Superintendent of Police on special duty in connection with the Delhi Bomb case. Replying to the Chairman he said he was satisfied with the present system of competitive examination in his service though he would like to see the standard of the examination raised. He thought better results were obtained than would be the case by nomination. On the question of what the Chairman described as the colour bar, he preferred to give his evidence in camera.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST PRESS CRITICISM.

The Chairman reading the memorandum submitted through the witness said, he saw that a complaint was made of press criticism This was hardly within the scope of the enquiry. He observed that witness said that the press levelled more criticism at the Police than it did at any other department. In one case criticism was laid on very thickly and a test case was run down. Press criticism against the Police was made day after day.

Chairman:—"This is hardly within our scope; what do you suggest something in the nature of a Press Act?"

Witness:—"No, we do not suggest that, but we do suggest that the matter should be more considered in the conditions of the service than now obtained."

Continuing witness said that the police work in India was no more damaging physically than was the work of many other departments. If it was desired to open a large number of appointments in higher branches in the service, it would be better to fill them through the provincial police than by direct appointments.

Mr. W. G. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Police Punjab, said he represented the Provincial Service. He urged that Deputy and Assistant Superintendents should be on the same list. Theoretically the work of the two was the same but in practice the Deputy Superintendents were more like "glorified baboons" while the Assistants had the "tasty bits".

Mr. Petrie gave evidence in camera after which the Commission closed for the day.

LOYAL NORTH LANCS LEAVE POONA FOR BANGALORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 10.

With the departure of the Loyal North Lancs for Belgaum en route to Bangalore this morning, and the simultaneous exodus of the Dorsets for their training camp, the military lines at Ghorpuri and Wanowrie are in a woful state of desertion. The Loyal North Lancs left the station without any particular demonstration. The regiment paraded on their own ground early, and at the word of command took up their beds and walked: they were played out by the bands of the 127th Baluchis and 105th Maharattas as far as the Parbatti crossing, and up to this point General Sir Arthur Barrett and the divisional staff accompanied it to bid farewell to Major Jourdain, D. S. O., and officers of the gallant battalion. The Loyal North Lancs will proceed by route march to Belgaum and from there entrain for Bangalore. The Cameron Highlanders from Bangalore will relieve the destitution at Ghurpuri on the 28th instant. Details to the extent of about thirty have remained behind in the Ghorpuri barracks in charge of Lieut. Collis: they will entrain for Bangalore the day the Camerons arrive in Poona.

"VACCINATION A DELUSION."

LATE DR. WALLACE'S VIEWS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE ROYAL COMMISSION CRITICISED.

"The following extract from the late Dr. Wallace's "My Life" showing the views held by that eminent nationalist on Vaccination, will be read with much interest:—

I will here say a few words about another subject in which I take a great interest, and upon which I have ventured to express views contrary to those held by the orthodox authorities.

I was brought up to believe that vaccination was a scientific procedure, and that Jenner was one of the great benefactors of mankind. I was vaccinated in infancy, and before going to the Amazon I was persuaded to be vaccinated again. My children were duly vaccinated, and I never had the slightest doubt of the value of the operation—taking everything on trust without any inquiry whatever—till about 1875-80, when I first heard that there were anti-vaccinators, and read some articles on the subject. These did not much impress me, as I could not believe so many eminent men could be mistaken on such an important matter. But a little later I met Mr. William Tebb, and through him was introduced to some of the more important statistical facts bearing upon the subject some of these I was able to test by reference to the original authorities, and also to the various Reports of the Registrar-General, Dr. Farr's evidence as to the diminution of small-pox before Jenner's time, and the extraordinary misstatements of the supporters of vaccination. Mr. Tebb supplied me with a good deal of anti-vaccination literature, especially with "Pearce's Vital Statistics," the tables in which satisfied me that the claims for vaccination were enormously exaggerated if not altogether fallacious.

VACCINATION INJURIOUS.

I also now learnt for the first time that vaccination itself produced a disease which was often injurious to health and sometimes fatal to life, and I also found to my astonishment that even Herbert Spencer had long ago pointed out that the first compulsory Vaccination Act had led to an increase of small-pox. I then began to study the Reports of the Registrar-General myself, and to draw out curves of small-pox mortality, and of other zymotic diseases (the only way of showing the general course of a disease as well as its annual inequalities), and then found that the course of the former disease ran so generally parallel to that of the latter as to disprove altogether any special protective effect of vaccination. As I could find no short and clear statement of the main statistical facts adverse to vaccination, I wrote a short pamphlet of thirty-eight pages, entitled "Forty-five Years of Registration Statistics, proving Vaccination to be both Useless and Dangerous." This was published in 1885 at Mr. W. Tebb's expense, and it had the effect of convincing many persons, among whom were some of my personal friends.

EVIDENCE BEFORE ROYAL COMMISSION.

A few years later when the Royal Commission on Vaccination was appointed, I was invited to become a member of it, but declined, as I could not give up the necessary time, but chiefly because I thought I could do more good as a witness. I accordingly prepared a number of large diagrams, and stated the arguments drawn from them, and in the year 1890 gave my evidence during part of three days. As about half the Commissioners were doctors most of the others gave way to them. I told them, at the beginning of my evidence, that I knew nothing of medicine but that, following the principle laid down by Sir John Simon and Dr. Guy, that "the evidence for the benefits of vaccination must now be statistical," I was prepared to show the bearing of the test statistics only. Yet they insisted on putting medical arguments and alleged medical facts to me, asking me how I explained this, how I accounted for that; and though I stated again and again that there were plenty of medical witnesses who would deal with those points, they continually recurred to them; and when I said I had no answer to give, not having inquired into those alleged facts, they seemed to think they had got the best of it. Yet they were so ignorant of statistics and statistical methods that one great doctor held out a diagram, showing the same facts as one of mine, and asked me almost triumphantly how it was that mine was so different. After comparing the two diagrams for a few moments, I replied that they were drawn on different scales, but that with that exception I could see no substantial difference between them. The other diagram was on a greatly exaggerated vertical scale, so that the line showing each year's death-rate went up and down with tremendous peaks and chasms, while mine approximated more to a very irregular curve. But my questioner could not see this simple point; and later he recurred to it a second time, and asked me if I really meant to tell them that those two diagrams were both accurate, and when I said again that though on different scales both represented the same facts, he looked up at the ceiling with an air which plainly said, 'If you will say that you will say anything."

FALLACY OF POPULAR BELIEF.

The Commission lingered on for six years, and did not issue its final report till 1896, while the evidence, statistics, and diagrams occupied numerous bulky blue-book. The most available parts of it were the appendices, containing the tables and diagrams presented by the chief witnesses, together with a large number of official tables and statistics, both of our own and foreign countries, affording a mass of material never before brought together. This enabled me to present the general statistical argument more completely and forcibly than I had done before, and I devoted several months of very hard work to doing this, and brought it out in pamphlet form in January 1898, in order that a copy might be sent to every member of the House of Commons before the New Vaccination Act came up for discussion. This was done by the National Anti-Vaccination League, and I wrote to the half-dozen members I knew personally, begging them to give one evening to its careful perusal. But so far as any of their speeches showed, not one of the six hundred and seventy members gave even that amount of their time to obtain information on a subject involving the health, life, and personal freedom of their constituents. Yet I *know* that in no work I have written have I presented so clear and so conclusive a demonstration of the fallacy of a popular belief as is given in this work, which was entitled "Vaccination a Delusion: Its Penal Enforcement a Crime proved by the Official Evidence in the Reports of the Royal Commission." This was included in the second part of my "Wonderful Century," published in June, 1898, and was also published separately in the pamphlet form as it continues to be; and I feel sure that the time is not far distant when this will be held to be one of the most important and most truly scientific of my works.

BIKANIR'S NEW COUNCIL.

TO-DAY'S OPENING CEREMONY BY THE MAHARAJA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

The Bikanir Legislative Council will be inaugurated to-day. The final constitution as sanctioned by the Maharaja is as follows:—

The Assembly will ordinarily consist of 35 (notes) members with the statutory maximum of 40. The 35 members will consist of six ordinary members of the Maharajah's Executive Council and ten elected and nineteen nominated members as below:—Elected by the Tuzimi Sirdars, three; municipality of Bikanir, two; municipalities of Churu, Sirdarshahar, Ratangarh, Suratgarh and Nohar, one each; nominated Rajvis, that is from the reigning family, two; Tazimi Sardars, three; Residents of the Nizamat of Suratgarh, two, and Residents of Nizamat of Bikanir, Remi, Sujangarh and the Municipality of Bikanir, one each; ten other members nominated by His Highness.

This year, owing to want of time and the time occupied in the preparation and consideration of the rules, all members are being nominated to represent the above interests, but the elections will take place at the expiry of the present term of three years of the assembly.

His Highness opens the Representative assembly with a full State ceremony at 10-30 a.m. to-day. The British resident will be present, also His Highness the Maharajah of Kotah, the heir-apparent of Palanpur and two brothers of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

BAKRI-ID FESTIVAL.

PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT BUT ORDERLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 10.

The Bakri-Id passed off to-day without any trouble, though there was some excitement in the town. Some leading Mahomedans had made endeavours to persuade their co-religionists to abstain from the slaughter of cows and had issued printed appeals to that effect, though there were others who invited Mohomedans to perform the sacrifices including the sacrifice of cows. One appeal published yesterday gave offence to the Hindus and the matter was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, who promised that nothing untoward would happen and instructed the police accordingly. This morning some trouble was apprehended in Chowley Gate but prompt action by the police authorities put an end to this apprehension, and no sacrific was allowed there. In the evening a rumour spread in the bazar that cow hides loaded in a thela had been collected in Ranjit Purwa, and this caused considerable excitement, but later on it became evident that the matter was not serious. The Agitation over the Ajodhia affair was no doubt responsible for the tension that prevailed to-day and the strained relations between the two communities.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The Bakri-Id festival passed off quietly today in Calcutta, and no report of any disturbance reached here from the suburbs and neighbouring districts. In several mosques of Calcutta one hundred and eight cows were sacrificed.

COW-KILLING AT AJODHYA.

CALCUTTA HINDUS' APPEAL TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

At a meeting of the Hindu residents of Calcutta resolutions were adopted praying the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Govenor of the United Povinces to release the Ajodhya cow riot prisoners, to stop cow-killing at Ajodhya, and to ask the Mahomedan leaders to help the Hindus in the matter. Hindus from Bombay and up-country took part in the proceedings.

TRAGEDY AT MEERUT.

HUSSAR OFFICER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MEERUT, Nov. 10.

Lieutenant Taylor, Thirteenth Hussars when on duty on Saturday night last rode out to the brick kilns and shot himself with a revolver. His body was found yesterday after a long search. He had only recently returned from leave from England.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. steamer Mantua left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. on Sunday with the outward mails of October 31.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

BANDMANN COMPANY'S NEW PRODUCTION.

Presumably "The Girl in the Taxi" was originally chiefly about a girl in a taxi. But musical comedies are very seldom what they were meant to be, and, if the title is attractive, it is of no importance that it concerns quite a minor incident in the play and almost a minor character. Miss Brocklebank is too sweet and nice to be quite a minor person anywhere, but though she is *the* girl in the taxi, she has very little to do and say, and nothing to sing, and not very much to do with the play at all, which is all about a father and a son and a daughter, all of whom meet in the middle of the night under most questionable circumstances in the Jeunesse Dorée, a very questionable restaurant. The girl in the taxi is a married girl who has got there by mistake, by getting into a taxi that the Baron Dauvray,—the father aforesaid,—has already got into to go to the Jeunesse Dorée. So she gets taken along too, not very unwillingly, and proceeds to sup and enjoy herself with the Baron, who presently runs into his supposed to be very pious son, who is supping with someone else's wife, and his supposed to be very innocent daughter who is making merry with the young officer whom her parents won't allow her to marry. Then the husbands of the truant wives appear, and one of them chases his wife's supposed lover with a sword and brings in the police; and in the last act when they are all at home in the morning telling the Baroness, either that they slept beautifully or could'nt sleep at all, in walks the head waiter of the Jeunesse Dorée, who has been engaged as the new butler, and creates fresh complications. It is all in the style of French farce of the old school, which, as farce, is quite out of date, but as musical comedy, and set to very charming music, is very acceptable. It was excellently played last night by Mr. Granby as the Baron; Miss Frampton as Jacqueline, his daughter; Mr. Fred Creasey, as Professor Charcot, the husband, of the girl in the taxi; Mr. T. Pauncefort as Hubert, the Baron's son; Mr. McGrath as Lieutenant Rene, Jacqueline's suitor; Mr. Gouriet as Monsieur Pomarel, the raging husband with the sword; Miss Addie Lennard as Suzanne his wife,—an attractive part most attractively played; Miss Brocklebank as Rose, Charcot's wife and the girl in the taxi; and Mr. Frith as Alexis the waiter. Mr. Jean Gilbert's music is full of attraction and quaint originality, and all the numbers have been arranged with very original stage business. Altogether "The Girl in the Taxi," is quite one of the brightest pieces in the Bandmann repertoire and it was received last night with enthusiasm by a crowded house.

GWALIOR UNITED SERVICE CUP.

TERMS FOR NEXT SEASON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MEERUT, Nov. 10.

The following are the terms for the Gwalior United Service Cup for the next season:—

Cup valued at Rs. 1,500 presented by Maharaja Scindiah and Rs. 4,500, from the fund. The Cup and Rs. 3,000, to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second, and Rs. 500 to the third. For English and Austarlian ponies fourteen two and under, which have never won a flat race to the value of Rs. 5,000 or over or races of the value of Rs. 50, or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000, and which have been since the first of October, 1914, bonafide and inconditianally the property of officers of His Majesty's Army, Navy, or Civil Services, on full pay, and to be ridden by officers qualified to enter. Fourteen two to carry 11 stone, W. I. Winners once, four pounds, twice seven pounds, oftener ten pounds; maidens to be allowed seven pounds. Distance six furlongs.

Importers have already been commissioned by sportsmen to bring out ponies for this race.

LT.-COL. KANTA PRASAD'S DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 10.

The Local Government has accepted the donation of ten thousand rupees from Lieutenant-Colonel Kanta Prasad I.M.S. retired, for charitable purposes, and will spend it in renewing the Main Ward and improving the Operating Room, Civil Hospital, Shwebo, where Colonel Prasad spent many years of his service.

RAILWAYS BREACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Nov. 10.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Trichinopoli, wires:—"Line breached between Chidambaram and Coleroom, Chidambaram and Kille, Alapakam and Puduchattram, Cuddalore Old Town and Cuddalore New Town. Transhipment is not possible for about 24 hours.

OXFORD AND THE INDIAN STUDENT.

LET US BE GENTLEMEN.

DR. POLLEN'S STRIKING APPEAL TO ENGLISHMEN.

Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., contributes to the "Oxford Fortnightly, a characteristically vigorous reply to an article headed "Oxford for the English" which appeared in the "Daily Express" of Sept. 18. He writes:—

"The United Kingdom owns as its brightest and greatest dependency that enormous Empire of India, with 300,000,000 of subjects, who are as loyal to the Crown as you are yourselves, and among whom there are hundreds and thousands of men who are every whit as civilised as we are ourselves, who are (if that may be anything), better born, in the sense that they have older traditions and older families, who are men of wealth, men of cultivation, men of distinguished valour, men who have brought whole armies and placed them at the service of the Queen, and have in times of great difficulty and trouble . . . saved the Empire by their loyalty. I say you who have known all this cannot be willing to put upon such men a slight which I think is absolutely unnecessary for your purpose, and which would be calculated to provoke ill-feeling, discontent, irritation, and would be most unpalatable to the feelings, not only of Her Majesty the Queen, but of all her people." These words addressed years ago by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to the representatives of British Africa, might well be repeated today to the youth of the Universities of England if there be any possibility of the silly cry "Oxford for the English" becoming popular. But such a cry is destructive of the very idea of a University, and, if acted upon, the other "twin of learning" raised by Wolsey would soon fall with Ipswich into non-existence, and Oxford might exclaim with her great founder "Farewell! a long farewell to all my greatness!" No! The Universities of England, like their prototypes of Paris and Bologna, must remain open to the learning of all the world, and English Universities must welcome the sons of the British Empire from whatever quarter of the globe they may come. Could we close the doors against our fellow subjects from the East?

Not so! for now we have given a voice
Where never was voice before;
We have laboured to teach the strength of speech
From the springs of our Western lore.
We have made the eyes of the blind to see
And, be it for life or death,
Our ear must bend to the voice that speaks
By the fire of our English breath!

No! we cannot, as Britons, go back upon our word. Over and over again through the voice of the Majesty of England (who speaks for us all) have we hailed the Indian student as our fellow-subject; and such he is by our British law.

It is, therefore, arrogantly dishonest to treat him as an alien, and it is insultingly false to describe him as a member of a subject race. He is no such thing! Lord Ampthill has declared that no race hatred or prejudice existed at the University when he was there, and speaking from experience of India he has asserted that the vast mass of Englishmen in India love India and the Indians, and the general feeling amongst Indians themselves is one of goodwill and kindliness towards Englishmen. This, too, is my own experience. Indians recognise our good points, and we ought to recognise theirs. Speaking before the East India Association some years ago I said:—

I fear that of recent years the Indian student in England has been getting a bad name, and finds it increasingly difficult to get into good schools and colleges. I know something of what is said nowadays by dons and tradesmen in Oxford, Edinburgh, and here in London; but I maintain the many are suffering for the sins of the few. I therefore claim for the Indian student a fairer field and all the favour we can well afford to give. It is a mistake to talk of a conquering and conquered race, or to dwell on racial antipathies, antagonisms, or prejudices. India was never conquered by the English—India was won! She was not subdued by the sword, by the bayonet, or by the thunder of artillery, nor is she so held. Might I say she was won by the winning ways of the English, by the tactful thoughtfulness and ready sympathy of the Irish, by the "dour" determination of the Scot? No! she was won because her peoples gradually recognised that "the blended race" possessed qualities denied to her own rulers; and thus she readily acquiesced in what I may call "the destiny of the great Merge." We may or may not be the absolutely superior people. For my own part, when I note the plumed and towering expansions of the modern European bonnet or matinee hat, I recognise in the graceful sari the sign and symbol of superior civilisation; and Sir Lepel Griffin held that, judged by any fair standard, the people of India are morally higher than we are. But we are where we are—rulers of Ind—by the grace of God, and by virtue of qualities we undoubtedly possessed and thoughtful men, both in India and England, recognise that while in some ways we are superior to the Indians, they are in other ways superior to us, and that it is in the cordial recognition and frank acknowledgment of this simple truth that the higher interests of both really rest. We are each in mutual interdependence and correlation alternately—in different yet most essential aspects—stronger and weaker, lower and higher, than the other. Nay! it sometimes happens that our very strength and success may prove our essential weakness, and our very weakness our best element of strength. It is in this spirit I claim special consideration and sympathetic treatment for the Indian student in England. Things must be set right.

Whatever we do let us be gentlemen! We have, no doubt, made mistakes from time to time, and, as Miss Howsin says, "We cannot undo what has been evil in the past, but let us all strive together now so that future generations may not say of us that England was given one great, one special and unique opportunity; that it was open to her to enrich and revivify the whole content of her national life and experience by sympathetic intercourse with the soul of a great people; that it was open to her to give freely of her best—and she has got a best to give—and to receive as fully, as generously in return, but that because of an ignorant and senseless prejudice she lost that opportunity—she failed. That failure will be *our* failure. *The responsibility rests with us.*"

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA: GENERAL SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF, G.C.B, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.,

DISTRESSING MOTOR ACCIDENT IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 10.

A distressing motor car fatality is reported from Saklaspur in Hassan district. Mr. M. Srinivasiengar, an Advocate of Mysore was travelling with his children from that city when in trying to avoid a dog the chauffeur ran the car into a drain and all the occupants were flung out. The advocate's child, a girl of eight was killed at once. The chauffeur sustained an injury to his arm but Mr. Srinivasiengar escaped unhurt.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHARATPUR, Nov. 10.

At about 7 o'clock on the 9th November between Pingora and Bharatpur stations, fourteen wagons of 75 Down Goods train were derailed. The line was cleared at 3-30 a.m. to-day. The guard and the sub-Permanent way Inspector were injured.

THE SCOTT EXPEDITION.

A lecture tour of Great Britain is being undertaken by Commander Evans, chief surviving officer of the Scott expedition. This is one of the schemes for defraying the cost of the South Pole journey.

The Duke of Portland, Viscount Curzon, the Duke of Norfolk and Admiral Sir Hedwarth Meux are at few of the public men who have promised to act as chairmen.

The New Lord Chief Justice of England.

Sir Rufus Isaacs was formally sworn in as Lord Chief Justice on October 21; and took the oath of allegiance and the oath of service, administered by Mr. Kershaw, the Master of the Crown Office, in the following words: "I, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George V., his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God"; and: "I, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, swear by Almighty God that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord King George V., in the Office of Lord Chief Justice, and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this realm, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will, So help me God." Both the Lord Chancellor, as the head of the Judiciary, and the Attorney-General, speaking for the Bar, warmly welcomed the new Lord Chief Justice and eulogised Lord Alverstone. On the right hand of the new Lord Chief Justice (reading from his right) are Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor; Lord Justice Vaughan Williams; Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie, Lord Justice Buckley, and Lord Justice Swinfen Eady. On the left hand of the Lord Chief (reading from his left) are Sir H. Cozens-Hardy, the Master of the Rolls; Mr. Justice Darling; and Mr. Justice Channell.

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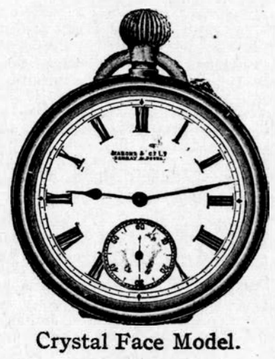

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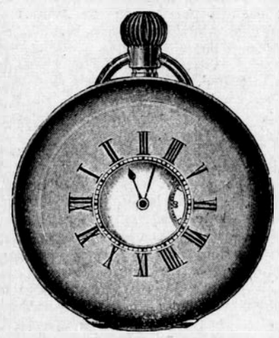

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YEAR APART FOR REFLECTION.

JUDGE'S NEW MARRIAGE PLAN.

ARMY OFFICER'S WIFE.

HUSBAND'S COMPLAINT OF JEALOUSY.

The petition of Mrs. Annie Taylor, of Shawfield House, Ash, in Surrey, for restitution of conjugal rights, and the plea in reply of her husband, Captain Glenleigh John Schill Taylor, of the Royal Horse Artillery, that he had just cause for not returning, came on for hearing on October 21, in the Divorce Division before Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, says the "Daily Mail."

The case was opened by the husband's counsel, Mr. Priestley, K.C. (with him Mr. J. B. Murphy), who stated the parties were married on January 28, 1907, at Chelsea. The wife at that time was a widow with two children. The husband alleged that he could not return to his wife owing to the terrible life he had endured since the marriage. She gave way to uncontrollable temper; was jealous and suspicious of his every movement. She had abused and insulted him in public and private. She made his life a burden. She would suggest he was carrying on with every member of the opposite sex he chanced to meet.

In February 1907, said counsel, going into details, during their honeymoon, she accused him of putting her on a dangerous horse to get her killed and called him a liar when he assured her it was not so. At Trafford Park Golf Club she called him a liar because he said he had not observed a woman in a startling red dress. She seemed to have a sort of mania about women. While he was quartered at Ipswich with his battery she insisted on riding at its head. When he explained to her a reconnaissance his men were going to undertake, she retorted that it was only arranged in order that he might visit a certain lady he knew. She would abuse him for going to perform his military duties instead of assisting her in the furnishing of the flat.

PASSING THE SALT.

At Compiegne in October 1907, at dinner, the husband was passing the salt to a lady and upset it. The lady, trying to prevent the accident, put out her hand, which might have touched Captain Taylor's. Mrs. Taylor shouted, so that all in the room could hear, that he had purposely touched the lady's hand. On the local golf links Mrs. Taylor refused to allow him to play a match arranged with another gentleman. In the front stalls at a Paris theatre she publicly accused him of ogling actresses, a charge that was untrue. Because he had lent a lady a saddle for hunting purposes Mrs. Taylor became very angry and wrote immediately for the return of the saddle.

Captain Taylor ultimately consulted his solicitor, Mr. Brodrick, in November 1908, and determined to have a separation, but on his return home his wife persuaded him to make up the disagreement, which he did. Subsequently she declared that he made her more unhappy than her first husband had done. As the lady had described her first spouse as a cruel and drunken man, Captain Taylor was much upset. Because he suggested taking lessons in Hindustani at a tutor's private house the lady accused him of going to see a woman.

A meeting took place later at the office of the captain's solicitor, and Mrs. Taylor there promised amendment. She was warned that if she broke her word he would leave her. He was for a time a member of the Cavalry Club. She accused him of going there to meet women. In September or October 1910, while at Pevensey, Mrs. Taylor alleged that the captain's sister had insulted her, and she swore she would commit suicide.

The parties went to live at South Eaton-place, London, and again Captain Taylor consulted Mr. Brodrick, who on December 1, 1910, wrote to the wife that her husband did not intend to live with her.

CAVALRY CLUB SCENE.

Captain Taylor sent a man to bring his luggage to the Cavalry Club in a cab. Mrs. Taylor came to the club at the same time and refused to leave. He went out to see her, and eventually yielded to her persuasion and went back to live with her. On one occasion she abused him in front of his men. While in Ireland similar incidents took place. On the Kildare links Mrs. Taylor abused her husband for allowing a lady to pass—"which any gentleman should do," observed counsel. After other unpleasant episodes Captain Taylor determined to arrange an exchange to India.

On June 7, 1912, his wife heard of his decision and then said to him that the only course was a separation. Captain Taylor agreed. On June 14 his brother-in-law (Colonel Scott) and himself had an interview with Mrs. Taylor. She said she would commit suicide and so "worked herself up" that the gentlemen thought her mind was affected.

On June 18, 1912, Captain Taylor wrote to her.

My dear Nan,—Thank you very much for your letter. I have weighed the matter carefully over since I left you and have decided that in view of the fact that we are going to separate it would serve no good purpose for us to meet again. I am completely upset as it is, and it would only add to the unhappiness of the situation to meet you again. All arrangements can be adequately settled by writing.

I do not intend to stay in this country longer than I can help before sailing for India. Outside people need know nothing of our separation unless you want them to or force my hand. In addition to the marriage settlement of £150, I will make you an allowance of £100 a year, which will bring your income up to £250 a year all told. . . .

Mrs. Taylor replied on June 20:

My dear Glen,—To say I was dumbfounded to receive such a letter from you in no way express my feelings. There is, and you know well, no reason why I should leave your home, and I do not intend doing so. You will find me here when you come back on the 27th, as arranged the last time I saw you.

I should very much like to know the real reason why you wish to get rid of me. I haven't yet got over the shock of getting the first news of your going to India from Mrs. Atkinson, especially as only the week before you had been talking to me about how we would arrange the rosebeds in the garden next year and many other things.

GOING TO INDIA.

In his reply the husband wrote:—

I am going to India in the autumn. I do not want you to accompany me. I intend to separate form you. I desire with you that the separation be done on proper lines, and I do not expect or ask you to accept half measures.

The fact that you intend to remain in Shaweld House after my return to Aldershot simply means that I shall live elsewhere—Glen.

Mrs. Taylor again wrote:—

I got your letter all right, and cannot understand what makes you so suddenly write so bitterly to me or what is at the back of it all. Anyhow your letter is clear enough. Don't you think the most sensible thing would be for you to come back here until you go to India and arrange matters quietly and amicably between now and then. It seems rather silly for you to go and live somewhere else. You cannot expect me to allow myself to be summarily kicked out of your house when there is absolutely no reason for it. You need not be afraid that if you came back here I should try and get you to alter your decision. I am still your ever-loving wife.—'Nan.'

Captain Taylor joined his brigade at Aldershot on June 27, and went to his house to get some clothes. His wife there met him and promised not to make a scene. She then agreed to his going to India without her. At her suggestion he consented to stay in the house until he paid his farewell visits to relations. When that time arrived, August 2, Mrs. Taylor said that if he went she would have nothing more to do with him. On August 28 Mrs. Taylor filed her petition for restitution.

"BETTER FRIENDS APART."

In conclusion, counsel said that the letters showed the parties were better friends apart than together. On five occasions Captain Taylor had consulted his solicitor. The lady had led her husband "a dog's life" from the first, and it was impossible for him to remain any longer in her company.

Mr. Barnard submitted that Mr. Priestley's opening did not disclose any answer in law to the lady's petition.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane said he must hear the case, but he suggested that the parties might agree to a temporary settlement—a course that found favour with the Divorce Commission.

Mr. Priestley: Captain Taylor is willing.

Mr. Barnard: It is too late. The case must go on.

Captain Taylor then gave evidence. Referring to the salt incident at Compiegne, the witness said his wife gathered all the pepper pots, mustard pots, and salt-sellars she could reach and piled them in front of him, saying in a loud voice, "Pass these to her."

Could every body present hear?—Yes, and I saw their faces.

ACTRESSES' PHOTOGRAPHS.

While in the Paris theatre did you do anything to attract attention of the actresses?—Certainly not. When the curtain was down Mrs. Taylor stood up and threw her programme at me, saying so that all near could hear: "Now they are off the stage look at their pictures." His wife had threatened to carry on with other men. While staying at Bulford Camp his wife took exception to a lady riding astride. So persistent were his wife's suggestions about ladies whom he met in the hunting field that he gave up hunting.

The witness told of another occasion when at some function a lady gave him three cigarettes to hold, one being for the lady herself, a second for Mrs. Taylor, and the third for the witness. He later gave the third cigarette to another lady. This angered his wife, who threw her cigarette at him and begged one from a gentleman standing near her.

Captain Taylor described his wife as distinctly plucky in the hunting field.

In cross-examination by Mr. Barnard, on the statement that since the marriage Mrs. Taylor had made his life most unpleasant, he was referred to affectionate correspondence between them in 1907. There were letters commencing "My darling old girl," "My darling little wife."

Counsel read the following, written on June 9, 1907:—

"My darling little wife,—I feel lonely and bored, and long for my quiet but comfy little home and my darling girl's company. Cheer up my darling old love, and if you find you have more than you feel you can do, just leave it till I come back and can help you. Send me your photo by return of post. I cannot find it anywhere so it must have been left behind. It's the first time I have been without it. Good-night, sweetest darling, and God bless you. Ever your devoted husband. —Glen."

Asked whether the letter expressed his true sentiments towards Mrs. Taylor, Captain Taylor replied, "I was very fond of my wife."

The cross-examination of Captain Taylor was continued by Mr. Barnard on October 22. He said he received an anonymous letter about his wife before their marriage. He wrote to her telling her not to fret about it. When he and his brother-in-law visited her about the separation on June 15, 1912, there was a distressing scene, the lady threatening to commit suicide. Feeling that if she did so he might be to blame, he asked Dr. Fleming to see her.

THE WIFE'S CASE.

Mrs. Taylor said her suit was genuinely for restitution. She did not say that her husband tried to kill her by putting her on a dangerous horse. She was unable to remember the incidents detailed by her husband as illustrations of her alleged jealousy.

Did you object to him going out with his battery?—No.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane: Did you ride at the head of the battery?

Mrs. Taylor: I rode alongside once.

His Lordship (to counsel): I know something about the Army, and it is a very bad thing indeed for an officer on duty to have women about him. It is a serious matter.

Mrs. Taylor: I have never ridden at the head of his battery. Once at his suggestion I went out riding, but some way off the battery.

She denied accusing her husband of receiving letters from women at his mess. He received letters from his sister; she made that accusation. She did not upbraid him in the barrack square within the hearing of soldiers. She might have spoken to him about visiting his sister's room en route for the bath. One of his sisters had said nasty things about him to the witness, and she was afraid the lady might say the same kind of things to him. She remembered nothing about the "passing the salt" incident at dinner at Compiegne. She did not accuse him of ogling acresses on the stage in a Paris theatre. She never threatened that she herself would carry on with other men. She wrote quite a polite letter to the lady who had the loan of her hunting saddle from Captain Taylor; she never accused him of misconduct with the lady.

She never used opprobrious terms regarding her husband's sisters. She did not say he made her more unhappy than her first husband. Having read in the newspapers about a woman decoying a man, she told her husband he had better be careful about going to learn Hindustani at the tutor's private house. At the interview in the solicitor's office she might have said she was partly to blame. When her husband used to say he would separate she became very upset, but she did not recollect saying she would commit suicide. She was not angry when her husband gave cigarettes to two ladies, nor did she complain. After learning that her husband had applied for exchange to India she might have said they had better have a separation, but she really did not remember, for her husband was always talking about a separation.

When her husband and Colonel Scott came on June 15, and Colonel Scott said her husband was not going to live with her any more, she objected to the separation, but as to threatening to commit suicide she did not think she did; she could not remember, she was so very much upset.

A PACKING-UP INTERVIEW.

On June 27 her husband came again to the house and went to the drawing-room and cried. "I did everything I possibly could," said the witness with a sob in her voice. Later he went upstairs to pack. She followed and asked what he was going to do. He said, "Do you want me to stay?" She replied, "You know I do." He stayed. Subsequently he told her his relatives had said things against her, and then sitting down he placed his face in his hands, exclaiming, "I wonder if it is all a plot."

Cross-examined by Mr. Priestley: She did not want her husband to visit his relatives; they were putting him against her. She did not make any threat if he went.

Did you take it like a lamb?—No; I don't suppose I did.

Was your husband a truthful man?—Yes. I have never found him the reverse. He was an honourable man.

She told Captain Taylor everything about the litigation between herself and her first husband

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane: I do not see that matters before her marriage to Captain Taylor have anything to do with this case. It is a closed page in her life.

Mrs. Taylor, cross-examination being resumed, said that she did not remember Captain Musgrave (now in India), the adjutant, speaking to her about riding with the battery. She was quite sure her husband was "entirely faithful in thought, action, and words."

Colonel J. G. Geddes, R.F.A., and other witnesses were heard and the evidence closed.

THE JUDGE'S COMMENTS.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, giving judgment, said that in his opinion the case did not come within the decision in Russell v. Russell (a case that decided what amounted to legal cruelty). He did not think that anything. Captain Taylor had said was untrue, although there might be misconception about what took place. Mrs. Taylor's evidence did not convince him that what her husband had stated was untrue. He had come to the conclusion that there must not be a separation and that the lady should be granted a decree.

In his lordship's opinion the weight of the case was that she had undermined her husband's position in the Army. If any wife should do such a thing, she would be disloyal not only to her husband but to her nation. That part of the case had not been established. He was not satisfied that Captain Taylor's position in the Army had been injured; and the other matters had not affected his health.

Though he was about to pronounce a decree he was going to allow time to elapse for the present unfortunate events to be forgotten. He hoped this would be a lesson to the lady that she must calm her temper; though difficult, a calm demeanour was better than an angry word. An angry word often was worse than a blow.

The learned judge pronounced a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, with costs, to be obeyed by Captain Taylor within a year after service.

His lordship stated he understood Captain Taylor was willing to make his wife an allowance which would enable her to live comfortably until she joined him in India.

Solicitors: Lewis and Lewis for the petitioner; Bell, Brodrick, and Gray for respondent.

PARTHENOGENESIS.

STRANGE STORY FROM FRANCE.

A most interesting work has been recently published by Camille Flammarion in Paris. It is "La Parthenogenese Naturelle et Experimentale" by Mr. Y. Delage and Mme. M. Goldsmith. While the book is mainly devoted to giving scientific tables and criticisms of the various theories on the subjects, yet Mr. Delage breaks out and says it is perfectly feasible that there has been human parthenogenesis, and that there are children who have not known and never will know their father, for the simple reason he never existed. Parthogenesis was put to practical tests in 1847 by Dumeril, who experimented with silkworms. Since then experiments have been made with all sorts of chemicals, such as sulphuric acid, chloroform, various sublimates, and sea salt, by natural action, such as exposure to the sun or artificial light, by freezing, by injection, by electric shock; but all these systems are labelled artificial parthenogenesis. The best-known examples of natural parthenogenesis are among bees (in the case of the birth of drones), among certain insects, fish, and denizes of the deep seas.

TEETOTALISM AND APPENDICITIS.

MEAT THE CULPRIT.

Are teetotalers more subject to appendictis than other people? A recent declaration to that effect, by an authority, caused a sensation. In a medical review he wrote: "I do not believe that only those who abstain from fermented beverages are liable to appendicitis, but I say that they are more subject than the others."

This is the thesis that has excited controversy, lay and medical. In that light spirit of mockery for which Paris is famous, it is claimed that here is license for drinking, says the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette". The comic papers have seized upon the doctor's conclusions to build up a case against the water-drinker, who is proverbially "mechant" in France.

A humorous draughtsman represents a tippler returning to his abode to encounter the reproaches of his wife on his inebriety. "What! Would you have me run the risk of appendicitis?" he asks, in aggrieved tones.

MUSSULMAN IMMUNITY.

The doctor's assumption, based on his professional experience that the wine-drinker is less likely to come upon the operating table for this fashionable malady, and that, in fact, wine is a species of disinfectant against intestinal troubles, is not borne out by inquiries amongst his medical brothren. There is doubt of the substantiality of his argument.

The challenge is taken up by Dr. Cabanes in one of the popular daily papers, and he adduces some interesting facts. Appendicities is rare in the Mussulman countries, where water, often impure, is the staple drink. Inquiries have established, however, that sour milk is largely consumed, and this is useful in destroying intestinal ferments; at the same time, many are the Turks and Arabs and other followers of Mahomet who drink only water and find themselves none the worse.

The latest writer on the subject holds as harmless wine mixed with mineral or sterilised water; but he is not persuaded that the pure H2O is harmful, notwithstanding the theories advanced. "For me," he says, "appendicitis has other causes," and he proceeds to state them.

FREQUENCY IN AMERICA.

English and Americans are more subject to appendicitis than other peoples. It is said that, in a certain town in the United States, nine-tenths of the population have been operated upon. Appendicitis had become a sport!

This frequency is explained by the defects in the alimentary regime of the Anglo-Saxons. Extremely occupied in business, and always "on the move," they have not the times to attend to their digestions. They eat quickly because they are in a hurry, and they masticate badly because they have bad teeth. The United States is the paradise of dentists.

French people also, says this medical informant, eat too quickly. They "expedite" their food, instead of giving it a proper preparation in the mouth, and meat figures too largely on the menus. The dietary is too exclusively formed of flesh; that is the worst enemy. It would be extremely advantageous, he says, to abstain from eating flesh during a certain period. It is possible that this practice, like that of fasting and other religious observances, had its orgin in hygienic precautions against the abuses of a too rich diet.

IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The doctor appears to believe that appendicitis is not new, and that it existed in the seventeenth century. It was probably the cause of the death of Henriette of England. Our ancestors rarely practised autopsies. It is not extraordinary, therefore, if appendictitis was unknown to them. But if it existed, it was infinitely less common than to-day.

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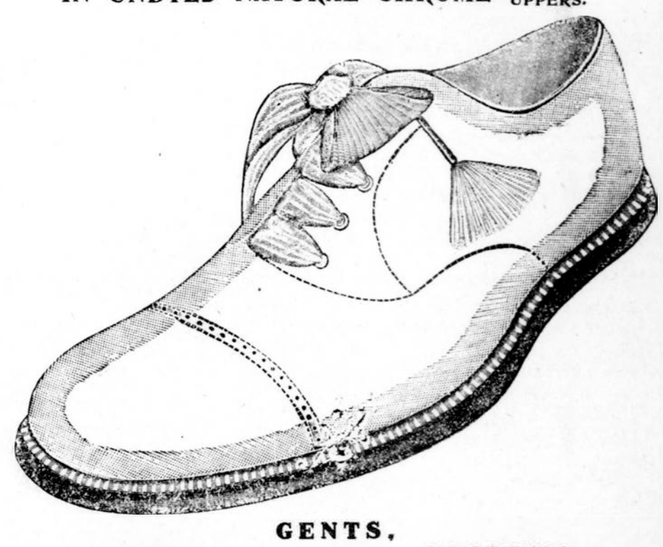

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EUROPEAN PICTURES FOR INDIA.

THE BARODA COLLECTION.

An experiment of the highest interest is being carried out by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, who has built, and is now furnishing, a gallery of European masters in India on the lines of those in England and on the Continent, says "The Times."

The scheme was devised some four or more years ago, and a spacious building, with three large galleries above and six or seven below—one of which will be devoted to an art library—is approaching completion; and it is hoped that everything will be finished and the pictures hung within the next two years. The greatest difficulty in connexion with a permanent art gallery in India has been to devise some satisfactory protection against the ravages of the heat and insect life. This problem has, it is believed, been solved

The formation of the collection, which will also include sculpture, was at the commencement placed in the hands of Mr. M. H. Spielmann, who has so far formed the collection on a most comprehensive basis, so that it will be representative of European art of all periods and countries. He has had the good fortune to secure an extraordinary number of fine and interesting pictures, some at comparatively modest prices. Apart from the hopelessness of obtaining famous pictures by Raphael, Rembrandt, and others of the more eminent artists of the Italian, Dutch, and other schools—except at enormous prices—he has been satisfied to procure first-rate examples of men of second rank. Altogether nearly 200 pictures, ranging from Quentin Mytsys down to men of to-day, have been obtained, and the *lacunæ* will be filled in as opportunities arise during the next few seasons. A few of the pictures were exhibited at the Old Masters in 1912 as the property of an "Anonymous" owner.

THE BRITISH SCHOOLS.

The British Schools are especially well represented. The earliest in point of date is the very remarkable portrait of Thomas Simon, the famous medallist, by William Dobson, a portrait—at one time in the possession of Admiral Lord Radstock—which was the subject of a good deal of discussion in "The Times" and elsewhere when it was at the Old Masters two years ago. There is an interesting and hitherto unrecorded Romney portrait of Sir Brian Broughton-Delves, painted soon after the artist's first visit to Paris in 1764; and, in addition to this, several of Romney's sketch-books which remained in the family until the well-remembered safe in 1894. Sir Thomas Lawrence is represented by the three-quarter length portrait of the Duke of Wellington from the collection of the late Sir J. Whittaker.

By Ozias Humphry—an artist who lived and painted for some years in India—there is a signed date portrait of Lady Barbara Astley Cooper, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1797; by George Morland a gipsy encampment scene on Hunslow Heath, signed and dated; by Sir A. W. Callcott a view over the Campagna, and by J. B. Pyne a Turneresque picture of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, in some respects his masterpiece. The elder Linnell is represented by the "Wood-cutters," signed and dated 1861, very similar to the later (1876) version in the Bristol Gallery; Sir J. E. Millais by a fine Pre-Raphaelite picture, "Early Piety," lately exhibited at the Tate Gallery, and apparently a portrait of the little Miss Gray who was at the time (1859) sitting for the picture known as "Apple Blossoms;" and Lord Leighton by "Cimabue finding Giotto in the Fields of Florence," painted about 1850 at Brussels and from the artist's sale in 1896. The set of five pictures by W. P. Frith, "The Race for Wealth," for which (with the copyright) the artist is said to have received £25,000, are intended to afford an excellent example of English "Victorian" taste in pictures with a story.

The example of George Clausen, "A Peasant Girl," 1882, came from the C. J. Galloway collection, and is admittedly painted under the influence of Bastien-Lepage; J. M. Strudwick's "A Love Story" was exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1887, and was etched by Arthur Terrell; and among other examples of the modern men special mention may be made of Sir W. Q. Orchardson's "Oscar and Bruin," two dogs in a cottage, 1873; Frank Holl's "Besieged," painted in 1880 and etched by C. A. Waltner; John Brett's "The Lizard Head," 1897; Cecil Lawson's "Low Water on the Thames," and Sir Alfred East's "The Rising Moon," engraved by Sir Frank Short.

FRENCH, FLEMISH, AND ITALIAN.

The French pictures are notable on account of two important "recoveries" which Mr. Spielmann has had the good fortune to make, both of them the subject of attention in the French art magazines. These two are Delaroche's "Holy Family," painted in 1842 and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1844, where it attracted a good deal of flattering notice—hitherto it has been believed to have been destroyed; and M. Poussin's "Mary Magdalen Anointing the Feet of Christ," which corresponds in subject with the "Penitence" in the two series of the "Seven Sacraments," the one at Belvoir Castle and the other at Bridgwater House.

Among the other French artists represented mention may be made of George Michel, one of the founders of the Barbizon school, with a view near Montmartri; Gustave Courbet with "The Ravine;" G. Poussin with a large classical landscape; Eugene Boudin with a "Sortie de Barques a Trouville;" J. Bestein-Lepage with a view of seashore, and J. F. Millet with a portrait of his wife, from the collection of the late Sir Horatio Davies.

The Flemish, Dutch, and Italian pictures contain a good many interesting works, notably a portrait of Frederick de Marselaer by Rubens, who painted him more than once; and an elaborate portrait of a lady, said to be Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, dated 1617 and ascribed to Mieseveldt, but now declared by Dr. Martin, of the Mauritshuis, to be by Van Revensteyn; an Italian landscape by Jan Both, with figures introduced by his brother Adrian, a picture of extraordinary excellence, exhibited at the Guildhall in 1904 as by Berghem, and latterly at the Old Masters; Frans Francken's "Picture Gallery at the Doria Palace," signed with initials; and capital examples of Teniers, Lambrechts, and D. Seghers, as well as of Moreelse, Netscher, Hackaert, and A. Cuyp.

The Italian pictures comprise a very striking work, "Abraham's Sacrifice," ascribed at one time to Caravaggio, but by giovanni Battista Piazetta, from the Orleans collection and engraved by Pietro Monaco; Luca Giordano, "Judith and Holofernes," shown at the Old Masters a few years ago; and a small picture of the Virgin and Child and St. Joseph by Bonifazio Veronese. Among the Spanish pictures there is a Ribera; a very fine portrait by Caello of Isabella de Valois, wife of Philip II. of Spain, now at the Grafton Gallery exhibition of Spanish Old Masters, and the Stafford House example of Alonzo Cano.

THE MAN WHO BROKE FIVE GENERALS.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF GENERAL JOFFRE.

A French soldier has sprung during the last few days into sudden fame. His name is General Joffre, Chief of the French General Staff, Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies in time of war, writes Mr. E. Ward Fry Price in the "Daily Mail."

It is more than accidental fame. "The great dumb service" is what someone once called the French Army. He meant that while the great men of other callings in France become known intimately of the people, renown comes rarely to French soldiers, even where deserved. And, by the same token, when it does come, as it is now coming to General Joffre, it is thrice deserved. His visit at the head of a brilliant staff of general officers to the Russian grand manœuvres last August, the marked consideration which he received there from the Czar and the Grand Duke Nicholas, the the President of the Council of National Defence; his masterly conduct last month of the French manœuvres, which it is agreed were the most valuable army exercise that France has seen for many years; and, finally, on Wednesday last, the sudden stroke of discipline by which five generals holding between them some of the most responsible commands in the Army were deprived of their posts for failure to stand the stern test of these same manœuvres—a sweeping measure with which General Joffre, as Chief of the General Staff, bears with the War Minister full responsibility—all these things have happened within the last ten weeks to show France that this silent, retiring Commander-in-Chief is a man of great constructive force and an absolutely rigid will. His will—that is the outstanding fact of it all; that under the kindest, quietest, most unaffected, most easy-going of manners is a steel determination that can shut tight like a vice upon its purpose.

A TRIUMPHANT CAREER.

Who is General Joffre, asked France two years ago, when the Monis Cabinet fell for having failed to appoint a Commander-in-Chief and M. Messimy presented this new generalissimo to the nation? "Who is this man who will lead our sons and defend our country in case of war?"

The bare official record of his career was hastily looked up. Born in 1852. Joined the Army at eighteen as a second lieutenant in the midst of the Franco-Prussian War, and for two months, at that boyish age, commanded a battery of artillery during the siege of Paris. Led the force that occupied the town of Timbuctoo for France, after Colonel Bonnier's column had been massacred there a fortnight earlier. Was Governor for three years of the capital of Madagascar and completed the organisation of the province. Fought in Indo-China. A sapper. Known in the Army with distinction as a mathematician.

That was all France knew two years ago of the soldier to whom the fortunes of her armies would be committed the instant war broke out.

A burly figure cantering very early through the glades of the Bois; the same form surrounded with busy staff officers and umpires at the manœuvres—those were the first two glimpses I had of General Joffre. One imagined him brusque, grim, a man difficult of approach. Think of the dead weight of responsibility that hangs day and night upon those shoulders. The fate of France, the future of Europe may yet come to be ordered by the decisions taken under the frightful strain of war by that one brain. Nearly a million men are under his orders this afternoon. If war came, 3,120,000 would be bound to obey his slightest word.

One day I had the honour of meeting this great leader of the mightiest hosts in history. And there, instead of the restless, fierce, unapproachable war-lord, was a kindly, courteous, quietly-moving, quietly-speaking country gentleman of about sixty. But for the black uniform coat with the three bronze stars on the sleeve and the cross on the breast, one would have looked at that full, healthy-coloured face, with its heavy flaxen moustache, its heavy tufted eyebrows, its clear blue eyes, sometimes twinkling, always genial, and would have said that it was the face of one of those fine old courtly landed gentry that still exist in rural France; that he lived happily among his vine-yards on the sun-warmed slopes of General Joffre's own native Pyrenees, and that he had never had a care beyond the anxiety for a good vintage.

Only a man of true simplicity of character could bear General Joffre's burden and bear it so well, with so little apparent strain. Only a great man could afford to be so modest.

He is a general, too, who has the utmost confidence in the troops which he commands. "The French are warriors by temperament," is one of his sayings. And though in his long career General Joffre has seen the luxuries of life increase and multiply so greatly, he believes that the young men of to-day are as good soldiers as those he commanded as a boy-lieutenant over forty years ago.

AN ADMIRER OF ENGLAND.

General Joffre has, as a military student, a high opinion of our Army. Probably, like most French soldiers, he realises that for **it to have any weight in Europe it would** have to be many times greater than it is now. But it is also realised in France that even now England's value as a virtual **ally goes far beyond the succour which her** expeditionary corps could bring. Not only is there the vast aid which her Fleet could **bring, England has more money and more** credit than any country in the world, and **a French soldier is not blind to the fact** that in war it is usually the country with the most money that wins in the end.

General Joffre studied closely the performances of the six squadrons of aeroplanes that took part in the manœuvres **which he directed last month. There is not** yet complete certainty in his mind as to the full value which must be accorded to the aeroplane. They bring the commander of their army much very valuable information. But they have not yet been exposed to rifle and artillery fire. Would they do their work as well in real war? If they do, they will be of inestimable use for reconnaissance, though they can never do much in foggy **weather. Their fighting capacity is still in** the stage of technical experiments. The dirigible seems of less value. Its chief merit in his view is that hitherto it has been able to make longer voyages than an aeroplane, and so has been useful for reconnoitring concentrations in the rear of the enemy. But in a few years' time it is possible that the range of flight of aeroplanes may be greatly increased, and in that case the cumbersome dirigible with its 6000ft. hanger would be very largely superfluous.

France has learnt to value this burly generalissimo of hers. He is worthy of it, for he has already set his mark upon his country's Army.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
CLEAR SOUP WITH SPINACH.
FISH EN CAISSES.
STEWED STEAK A LA BONNE BOUCHE.
CHEVALIERE OF FOWL.
ANGELS ON HORSEBACK.
MILLEFEUILLES.

Soupmeat As. 5. Fish As. 6. Oysters As. 4 (a dozen) Steak As. 6. Fowl As. 12. Vegetables As. 6. Potatoes As. 2. Eggs As. 8-6. Odds and Ends As. 3. Total 2-15-6.

CLEAR SOUP WITH SPINACH.

Prepare a good clear soup stock flavoured with spinach. Cook together a dessertspoonful of good fat and flour in a pan, with seasoning and a drop or two of onion juice. Have two tablespoonfuls of spinach cooked and rubbed through a sieve Add a little milk to the roux till it forms a thick paste which should be cooked till it leaves the side of the pan clean. Now add the spinach with any flavouring required; form it into tiny quenelles and just before the soup is to be served, add these to the soup and let them cook gently for three or four minutes.

FISH EN CAISSES.

Fillet the fish, dust with pepper and salt, then oil well. Make a paste with tomato sauce, chopped herbs, etc., a little grated onion. Put a little of this in the centre of a piece of buttered or oiled paper of a suitable size, lay the fish on it and put some more of the paste on top. Close the papers neatly and broil for about 8 minutes over a clear fire, or set them in a quick oven. Serve in the papers.

STEWED STEAK A LA BONNE BOUCHE.

Fillet the steak, season with pepper salt and onion juice. Saute it in a pan with fat till just browned and remove. In the same pan with more fat, brown some small whole onions; remove them and dust in a dessertspoonful of flour till it is cooked brown, then add a teacupful of any good sauce or stock and boil up well. Now add the onions and steak, shut down the cover and stew very gently for an hour or more.

CHEVALIERE OF FOWL.

Prepare the fowl as for boiling and lard the breast part with thin strips of fat bacon. Set this in a pan with peppered and salted fat and let it cook for ten minutes with the cover on, turning it frequently till all sides are cooked.

Set this in a closed pan or casserole with a large cupful of milk and water, a tin of white mushrooms cut up and a grated onion, with pepper and salt to taste. Cook this at the side of the fire or in the oven for an hour, or less if the fowl is young and small. Remove the fowl, thicken the gravy with a little cornflour and add two tablespoonfuls of cream or of undiluted preserved milk. Pour over the fowl when serving and sprinkle over it some minced parsley.

ANGELS ON HORSEBACK.

Freshly open some oysters, remove the beard, dust them with pepper and a few drops of lime juice. Have some small, very thin, slices of bacon, seasoned in the same manner. Roll an oyster in each and broil over the fire till the bacon is ready.

MILLEFEUILLES.

This is not at all difficult if the cook can make good puff pastry. It must be rolled out as thin as is possible. Cut it into even sized rounds, spread the first with apricot glaze very thinly, place another round on top, spread that with marmalade jelly, then another round of paste and spread that with red currant jelly, repeat this three times and bake in a quick oven till a pale brown. Mask with the apricot glaze and garnish with glace cherries. The glaze is made by boiling together apricot jam, a little water, sherry and sugar till it thickens, when run through a sieve.

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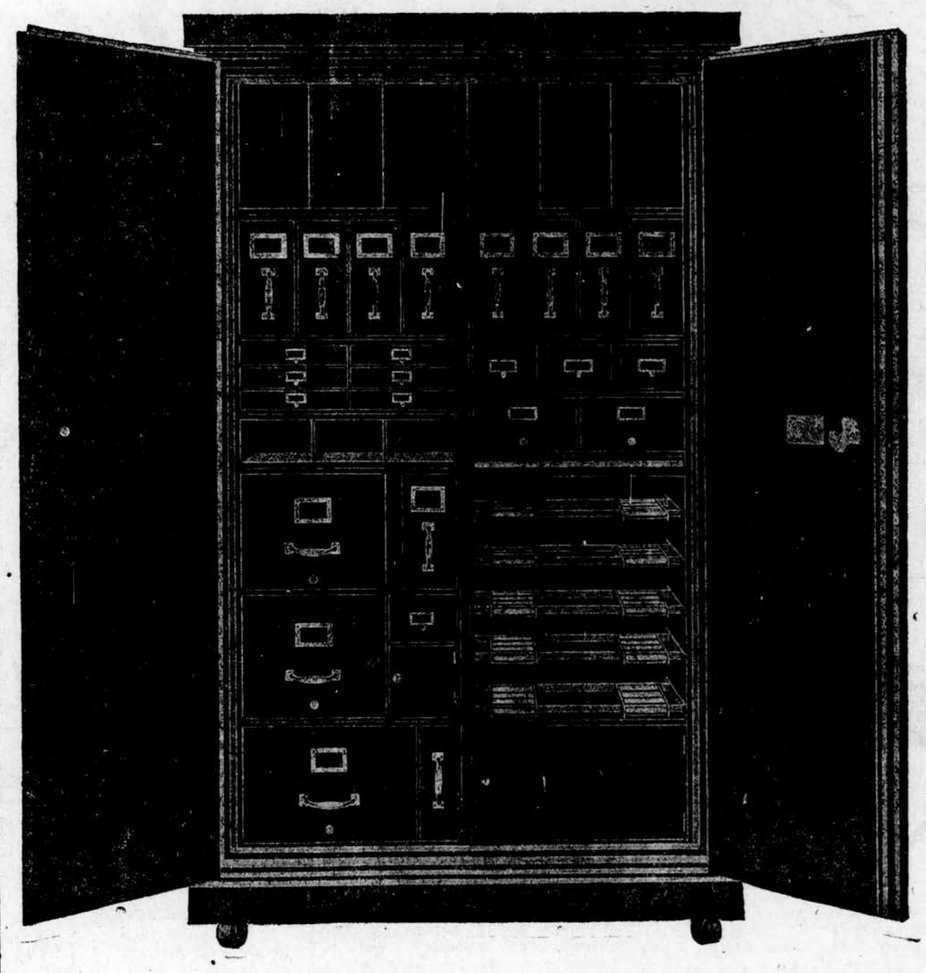

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